Weather
Very fine weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 90.5 and the minimum 67.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 61.5 and 51.1.

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大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China!

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PACT OF LONDON MAY BIND FRANCE TO ITALY'S AIMS

Provision For Unanimity In Peace Making Also Applies To Britain

BOTH TAKE STAND

Emphasise Willingness To Honor Signatures To Agreement

CHINESE PROTEST

Criticism Of Conference Kiaochow Decision Voiced At Paris

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)

Paris, April 24.—In French official circles the view is expressed that France might be forced to adhere to the Pact of London not to make a separate peace to which Italy would not be a party.

As signatories of the Pact of London, the French and British Delegates are quite ready to honor their signatures. The present deadlock is caused by the Italian demand concerning Fiume which is not included in the treaty, Italy having recognised the right of the Croats to Fiume (in the Pact of London?).

Chinese Voice Protest

Paris, May 5.—The Chinese Delegation has issued a statement criticising the decision of the Peace Conference respecting Kiaochow, declaring that it secures to Japan more than a reversion of the former German rights in Shantung and gives Japan a political ascendency there which is a menace to the sovereignty and integrity of China.

Sights Move Journalists

Paris, April 24.—The German journalists who have arrived at Versailles stated that they received a valuable lesson when traveling through the devastated districts in France. Now they understand why the French nation curses Germany.

SEMENOFF TO INVADE MONGOLIA FROM EAST

Peking Government Gets Word From Chen Yi, Chinese Resident At Urga

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, May 6.—The Central Government has received a telegram from Chen Yi, the Chinese Resident at Urga, stating that General Semenoff's plan is to begin his Mongolian campaign with an invasion of Eastern Mongolia, whence he will extend his conquest to the entire Mongolian territory as soon as he has become firmly established there. Chen Yi says that Semenoff, although having the continued support of the Siberian Government, has already declared his independence, and that he is now adding to his Mongolian regiments at Chita and Dauria recruits from Mongolia and from the Chinese tufel, or bandits.

Chen has received numerous petitions from Chinese merchants in his territory to protect them against the lawlessness of Semenoff's troops, who are continually robbing their caravans and holding them for ransom. Hence, in order to prevent a bad situation from becoming worse, he requests the Government to send strong military forces to guard the strategically important towns of Wu-shihching and Wute.

Income Tax Returns Should Be Sent Today

Advisable To Get Forms Off With Least Possible Delay

Shanghai Americans subject to income taxation should get their returns off by the Empress of Russia today.

There was quite an influx at the American Consulate shipping office yesterday as filers appeared to have their delay affidavits and return forms sworn, but the majority of the blanks have not yet been returned for swearing. No definite time limit for the mailing of returns has been set, but it is advisable that they go forward as soon as possible.

News Summary Given In London Message Sent Via Melbourne

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)

London, May 6, via Melbourne, May 7.—The Hungarian Red Army is joining the Rumanians by divisions at a time.

Some of the delegates at the Paris conference do not expect peace to be signed before the middle of June.

Marshal von Hindenburg has resigned the post of Commander-in-Chief of the German army.

Arrangements have been completed to hold a plenary session of the Peace Conference, in which the Germans will be given five seats, at Versailles on Wednesday.

CARNEIRO SENTENCED: DEPORTED SIX YEARS

Associates In Fraud Committed In Shanghai Given Lesser Punishments

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Macao, May 9.—Joao Leopoldino Carneiro has been sentenced to six years' deportation to Timor and a fine at the rate of ten centavos for six months' imprisonment.

Leopoldo Correia de Lemos and Romualdo Carneiro have been sentenced to three years' deportation to Timor and a fine at the rate of ten centavos for three months.

The prisoners were also mulcted of the costs of the proceedings.

J. L. Carneiro, formerly a prominent broker here, absconded from Shanghai in December, 1917, after committing share frauds amounting to nearly a million dollars. With his two accomplices he fled to Japan, where all were arrested and, after months of negotiation, were extradited and brought back.

Their extradition, which furnished a precedent, was largely due to the efforts of Mr. J. D'Oliveira, Portuguese Consul-General, and on their return to Shanghai, last April, an attempt to assassinate the Consul-General was made by Carneiro's son and nephew. Mr. D'Oliveira was slightly wounded in the chest. The youths were sent to Macao for trial on the charge of attempt to murder, and were sentenced a few weeks ago to several years' imprisonment.

Indians Commended For Their Loyalty

Behavior Of Army Throughout Recent Uprising Described As Splendid

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)

Simla, April 22.—The Indian army behaved splendidly throughout the present trouble and some Indians behaved magnificently in attempts to help the Government. For example, at one place in the Punjab, an Indian carried a wounded European four miles to safety.

Many of the persons who participated in the recent mischief are now apparently extremely anxious that all trouble should cease.

Paris Fortifications Are Being Demolished

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)

Paris, April 24.—Gangs of navvies have begun the work of demolishing the moated wall and the fortifications which surround Paris.

Why American Wireless Has Stopped Coming

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, May 6.—Your correspondent is informed by the wireless officer at the American Legation Guard that his failure to receive any American wireless from San Francisco during the past four days is due to the fact that the government wireless station at Cavite has been overcrowded with the handling of commercial messages for Manila. He attributes this sudden commercial demand upon Cavite to the fact that the Trans-Pacific cables have been broken and hopes to have further wireless news from San Francisco shortly. There is, he says, no reason for believing that the San Francisco service has been cut off.

Conclusion Of The Treaty Of Peace
The Ex-Kaiser To Be Tried

(Following is a continuation of the terms of the Treaty of Peace, portions of which were published yesterday. A number of sections and subsections that were skipped yesterday appear in order.)

The Labor Convention

Any legal standard for conditions of labor is to have regard in each country to the equitable, economic treatment of all workers resident in that country.

Provision by each State of a system of inspection for the protection of the employed, in which women should take part.

SECTION 2

The Boundaries Of Germany

The boundaries of Germany are described in two articles, one dealing with Germany proper and the other with East Prussia. The boundary lines between the new state of Poland, Germany and East Prussia respectively and the new boundary line between East Prussia and Lithuania are described in detail in so far as they are not left to be settled by the boundary commissions on the spot.

The boundary with Belgium follows the line described in the later section dealing with Belgium.

The frontier with Luxemburg and with Switzerland is that of August, 1914.

The frontier with France is that of July 18, 1870, with a reservation regarding the Saar.

The frontier with Austria is the same as that of August 3, 1914, up to the point where that of the new state of Czecho-Slovakia begins.

The frontier of Czecho-Slovakia follows the old frontier between Germany and Austria up to the point where the new state of Poland begins.

The boundary between Germany and Denmark and a portion of the boundary between East Prussia and Poland remain to be decided by the result of the plebiscite.

SECTION 3

Political Clauses: Europe

Belgium

Germany is to consent to the abrogation of the treaties of 1839, by which Belgium was established as a neutral state and her frontiers, etc., fixed, and to agree in advance to any convention with which the Allies may determine to replace them.

Germany is to recognise the full sovereignty of Belgium over the contested territory of Moresnet and over part of Prussian Moresnet and is to renounce in favor of Belgium all rights over Eupen and Malmedy; the inhabitants of which are to be entitled within six months to protest against this change, either in whole or in part, the final decision to be reserved to the League of Nations.

A commission is to settle the details of the frontier and various regulations for individual changes of nationality are laid down.

The territories acquired by Belgium will be free of all obligations.

Luxemburg

Germany renounces her various treaties and conventions with the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg; recognises that it ceased to be a part of the German Zollverein from January 1 last; renounces all rights of exploitation of railways; adheres to the abrogation of its neutrality and accepts in advance any international agreements as to it reached by the Allied and Associated Powers.

The Left Bank Of The Rhine

As subsequently provided in the military section, Germany must not maintain or construct any fortifications less than 50 kilometers to the east of the Rhine.

In the above area Germany may maintain no armed forces, either permanent or temporary; nor hold any maneuvers; nor maintain any works for facilitating mobilisation.

If the provisions of this article are violated she shall be regarded as committing an hostile act against the signatories of the Treaty and as intending to disturb the world's peace.

By virtue of the Treaty she must respond to any request for explanation which the Council of the League of Nations may address to her.

SECTION V

Military, Naval And Air Clauses

In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes directly to observe the Military, Naval and Air clauses which follow:

Military

The military terms provide for the demobilisation of the German armies and the imposition of other military restrictions within two months of the signing of the Treaty (as the first step towards international disarmament).

All compulsory military service is to be abolished in German territory and recruiting regulations on a voluntary basis are to be incorporated into the German military laws providing for the enlistment of non-commissioned officers and men for a period of not less than twelve consecutive years and stipulating that officers shall serve for twenty-five years and shall not be retired until the age of forty-five.

No reserve of officers with war service will be permitted.

The total number of German effectives is fixed at one hundred thousand, including not more than four thousand officers, and it is provided that there shall be no other military officers raised outside this figure.

Any increase in the number of customs and forestry officials or police or the military training of these services is specially prohibited.

The function of the German army is to keep internal order and control of the frontiers. The High Command is to confine itself to administrative duties and it will not be allowed to remain a General Staff.

The civilian personnel at the Ministry of War and similar institutions is to be reduced to one-tenth of that in 1913.

There will be not more than seven infantry and three cavalry divisions and not more than two Corps Staffs.

Surplus war academies and schools for officers, cadets, etc., are to be suppressed and the number of students admitted to the schools retained for the recruitment of officers is to be limited to the vacancies occurring in the establishments provided.

The production of armaments, munitions and material of war in Germany is limited to a schedule based on the amount considered necessary for an army on the scale decided upon.

No reserves may be formed and all existing armaments, guns and stores above the limit fixed must be handed over to the Allies for disposal.

No poisonous gas or liquid fire shall be manufactured or imported nor any tanks nor armored cars.

The Germans are obliged to notify the Allies, for approval, the names and situation of all factories manufacturing munitions, together with particulars of the output. The German Government arsenals are to be suppressed and their personnel dismissed.

Munitions for use in fortified works will be limited to 1,500 rounds a piece for guns of 10.5cm. caliber and under and 500 rounds for guns of higher caliber.

Germany is prohibited from manufacturing armaments and munitions for foreign countries and from importing them from abroad.

Germany must not maintain or construct any fortifications situated on German territory less than 50 kilometers east of the Rhine and in the above area no armed forces, either permanent or temporary, may be maintained.

The status quo is to be preserved in respect of the fortifications on the original southern and eastern frontiers of the German Empire.

No military maneuvers may be held nor any permanent works kept for the purposes of helping mobilisation.

The demobilisation of fortifications must take place within three months.

Naval

The naval terms provide that within two months the German Naval Forces in commission must not exceed six battleships of the Deutschland or Lothringen type, six light cruisers, twelve destroyers and twelve torpedo boats or an equal number of ships constructed to replace them. No submarines are to be included and all other warships are to be placed in reserve or devoted to commercial purposes.

Germany may keep in commission a fixed number of minesweeping vessels until the mines within certain specified areas in the North Sea and Baltic have been swept up.

After the expiration of two months the total exclusive personnel of the Navy must not exceed 15,000, including a maximum of 1,500 officers and warrant officers.

All German surface warships interned in Allied or neutral ports are to be finally surrendered.

Within two months certain additional warships enumerated in the Treaty and now in German ports will be surrendered at Allied ports.

The German Government must undertake the breaking up of all German surface warships under construction. Auxiliary cruisers, etc., are to be disarmed and treated as merchant ships. Within one month all German submarines, salvage vessels and docks for submarines capable of proceeding under their own power or of being towed must have been handed over to the Allied ports. The remainder and those under construction must be broken up by Germany within three months.

The material arising from the breaking up of German warships may not be used except for industrial purposes and may not be sold to foreign countries except under specified conditions for replacement.

Germany is forbidden to construct or acquire any warships and the construction or acquisition of any submarines whatever is prohibited.

Vessels of war are only to have a fixed allowance of arms, munitions and war material. All excess of arms, munitions and war material is to be surrendered and no stocks or reserves are allowed.

The personnel of the German Navy must be recruited entirely by voluntary engagements for a minimum period of twenty-five consecutive years for officers and warrant officers and twelve consecutive years for petty officers and men under various restrictions.

In order to ensure free passage into the Baltic, Germany is not to erect any fortifications in certain specified areas nor to instal any guns commanding the maritime routes between the North Sea and Baltic. Existing fortifications within those areas are to be demolished and guns removed.

Other fortified works within 50 kilometers of the German coast or on German islands are to remain, as being of a defensive nature, but no new fortifications may be constructed and armaments may not be increased.

The maximum stocks of ammunition allowed for such defenses are 1,500 rounds per piece for 4-1 inch guns and under and 500 rounds per piece for guns exceeding that caliber.

The German wireless stations at Nauen, Hanover and Berlin are not to be used for naval, military or political messages without the assent of the Allied and Associated Governments during three months but only for commercial purposes under supervision.

During the same period Germany is not to build any more high power wireless stations.

Germany will be allowed to repair the German submarine cables which have been cut but are not being utilised by the Allied Powers and also portions of cables which, after having been cut, have been removed or are at any rate not being utilised by any one of the Allied and Associated Powers. In such cases cables or portions of cables removed or utilised remain the property of the Allied and Associated Powers and, accordingly, fourteen cables or parts of cables are specified which will not be restored to Germany.

Air

The Air Clauses provide that the armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval air forces.

Germany is, however, to be allowed to maintain a maximum of 100 unarmed seaplanes up to October 1, 1919, to be exclusively employed in searching for submarine mines.

The entire personnel of the air forces in Germany is to be demobilised within two months except for a total of 1,000 men, including officers, which may be retained up to October.

The aircraft of the Allied and Associated Powers are to enjoy full liberty of passage and landing over and in the territory and territorial waters of Germany until January 13, 1923, unless prior to that date Germany is admitted to the League of Nations or is permitted to adhere to the International Air Convention.

The manufacture of aircraft and parts of aircraft is forbidden throughout Germany for six months.

All military and naval aircraft, including dirigibles and aeronautical material, are to be delivered to the Allied and Associated Governments within three months, except for 100 seaplanes already specified.

General

The General Articles provide for the modification of German laws in conformity with the preceding clauses.

All clauses contained in the Treaty are to be executed by Germany under control of Inter-Allied Commissions to be specially appointed by the Allied and Associated Governments, for which the German Government is bound to furnish all necessary facilities and expenses of upkeep. The duties of the Military, Naval and Aeronautical Commissions of Control are laid down in detail.

Section six has already been cabled.

SECTION 7

Responsibilities For The Crimes Of The War

The Allies publicly arraign the ex-Emperor William "for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties."

The ex-Emperor's surrender is to be asked for from the Dutch Government and a special tribunal is to be set up, consisting of one judge from each of the five Great Powers. The tribunal is to be guided by the highest principles of international policy and is to have the duty of fixing whatever punishment it thinks should be imposed.

Military tribunals are to be set up by the Allies to try persons accused of acts of violation of the laws and customs of war and the German Government is to hand over all persons so accused.

Similar tribunals are to be set up by any particular Allied Power against whose nationals criminal acts have been committed. The accused are to be entitled to name their own counsel and the German Government is to undertake to furnish all documents and information the production of which may be necessary.

SECTION 8

Reparation And Restitution

The Allied and Associated Governments affirm, and Germany accepts, the responsibility of herself and her Allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her Allies.

While the Allied and Associated Governments recognise that the resources of Germany are not adequate, after taking into account the diminutions of such resources which will result from other Treaty claims, to make complete reparation for all such loss and damage, they require her to make compensation for all damages caused to civilians under seven main categories:

(a) Damage by personal injury to civilians caused by acts of war directly or indirectly, including bombardments from the air.

(b) Damage caused to civilians, including exposure at sea, resulting from acts of cruelty ordered by the enemy and to civilians in the occupied territories.

(c) Damages caused by the maltreatment of prisoners.

(d) Damages to the Allied peoples represented by pensions and separation allowances capitalised at the signature of this Treaty.

(e) Damages to property other than naval and military materials.

(f) Damage to civilians by being forced to labor.

(g) Damages in the form of levies or fines imposed by the enemy.

Germany further binds herself to repay all sums borrowed by Belgium from the Allies as the result of Germany's violation of the Treaty of 1839 up to November 11, 1918, and for this purpose will issue at once and hand over to the Reparation Commission five percent Gold Bonds falling due in 1926.

The total obligation of Germany to pay as defined in the category of damages is to be determined and notified to her after a fair hearing and not later than May 1, 1921, by an Inter-Allied Reparation Commission.

At the same time a schedule of payments to discharge the obligation within thirty years shall be presented. Those payments are subject to postponement in certain contingencies.

Germany irrevocably recognises the full authority of this Commission and agrees to supply it with all necessary information and to pass legislation to effectuate its findings.

She further agrees to restore to the Allies cash and certain articles which can be identified.

As an immediate step towards restoration, Germany shall pay within two years one thousand million pounds sterling in either gold, goods, ships or other specific forms of payment; this sum being included in and not additional to the first thousand million bonds issue referred to below, with the understanding that certain expenses, such as those of the armies of occupation and payments for food and raw materials, may be deducted at the discretion of the Allies.

In periodically estimating Germany's capacity to pay the Reparation Commission shall examine the German system of taxation: first, to the end that the sums for reparation which Germany is required to pay shall become a charge upon all her revenues prior to that for the service or discharge of any domestic loan and, secondly, so as to satisfy itself that, in general, the German scheme of taxation is fully as heavy, proportionately, as that of any of the Powers represented on the Commission.

The measures which the Allied and Associated Powers shall have the right to take in case of voluntary default by Germany, and which Germany agrees not to regard as acts of war, may include economic and financial prohibitions and reprisals and, in general, such other measures as the respective Governments may determine to be necessary in the circumstances.

The Commission shall consist of one representative each of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium; a representative of Servia or Japan taking the place of the Belgium representative when the interests of either country are particularly affected, with all the other Allied Powers entitled when their claims are under consideration to the right of representation without voting power. It shall permit Germany to give evidence regarding her capacity to pay and shall assure her just opportunity to be heard. It shall make its headquarters at Paris, establish its own procedure and personnel, have general control of the whole reparation problem and become the exclusive agency of the Allies for receiving, holding, selling and distributing reparation payments.

A majority vote shall prevail; except that unanimity is required on questions involving the sovereignty of

(Continued on Page 4)

STUDENTS FREED WITH RESULT THAT PEKING IS QUIET

Authorities Cool Ardor Of Malcontents By Using Clemency

UNIVERSITY OPEN

Customary Routine Taken Up As Though Nothing Had Happened

TROUBLE IN TOKIO

Police Arrest 37 Chinese Youths On Charges Of Rioting

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, May 7.—The expected has not happened, and Peking has been quiet today. No large popular demonstration has yet occurred, and a persistent search through the main thoroughfares of the city has failed to reveal any signs of gatherings of the people or of any unusual activity. The only indication that things are not as usual is to be found in the large number of armed policemen, gendarmerie and mounted soldiers stationed at various parts of the city, and particularly in the neighborhood of Central Park and its several entrances.

The thirty-three imprisoned students were released this morning before six o'clock on the condition that neither they nor the students at the schools to which they belonged would take part in any disturbances or demonstrations today. Peking Government University was, accordingly, reopened, and a large proportion of the students attended classes both this morning and this afternoon. All was quiet at both compounds of the Government University as late as four o'clock this afternoon, and your correspondent saw the students following their customary routine and acting as if nothing had happened or was going to happen. There were many red and yellow placards on the bulletin boards, and these the students appeared to read with interest. That was all.

Meeting Is Not Held

The People's Foreign Relations Society did not hold its meeting in Central Park. The release of the thirty-three had taken much of the wind out of their sails and their ardor was further damped by the large forces of armed policemen and soldiers, both mounted and unmounted, stationed near Central Park. These troops were crowded into the archways of all the gates in the neighborhood as densely as it was possible to pack them, while all the approaches to the Park were lined with military, who held up everyone who tried to pass. Not even foreigners in motor cars were permitted to drive along these streets, the troops holding them up and politely but firmly turning them back.

The Government has unquestionably realised the seriousness of the situation and got itself out of a difficult position by the release of the thirty-three students this morning. That is regarded here as the key to today's quiet, as the setting free of the students calmed the popular anger and, coupled with a show of readiness on the part of the Government to meet rioting with armed force, turned what was likely to be a grave riot into an ordinary Peking May day.

Message To Paris

Today's meeting of the Returned Students' Club in the Imperial City drafted and sent the following telegram to the Supreme Council at the Peace Conference in Paris:

"We, the Chinese Returned Students from Europe and America, appeal to the Supreme Council for an equitable settlement of the Shantung question and declare that anything which impairs the sovereign rights of China as they existed prior to the German occupation will be considered by the Chinese people as an injustice to a nation that has placed implicit confidence in the principles for which the Allies fought."

The meeting likewise appointed a deputation of eight men and four women to visit the Allied legations

and present a petition in the above sense to the Allied ministers.

The Metropolitan press of China today despatched the following cable to President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George, and Premier Clemenceau:

Another Message Sent

"The united Chinese press of the capital, convened in public meeting yesterday, unanimously passed a resolution that it was imperative for America, Britain and France not to mistake the irreducible demand of the nation that Kiaochow and all former German concessions be returned to China. If this is not done no future statesmanship can prevent an irredentist agitation of the most violent character developing far and wide and poisoning the life of the nation. Shantung has now become a cry which rallies even women and schoolboys, for there is not one who does not know what the present domination spells. Everyone had confidently believed that the design of the League of Nations and the public denouncing by western statesmen of all the bad treaties made since 1914 meant the end of power politics, the termination of secret trafficking among the strong at the cost of the weak. For the nation to be told now that expediency requires China to be sacrificed is to do it mortal hurt which no blandishments can disguise. The united press of the capital confidently appeals to the conscience of the world and to its brother journalists far and wide not to tolerate this great wrong, but to give justice to the Chinese people as well as to those in Europe who have suffered martyrdom from militarism. If no other means can be found, then let Shantung be ransomed as the Liaotung was ransomed 25 years ago, for there is no citizen rich or poor who will not contribute all that he can to win back the soil of his fathers."

Students Arrested In Tokio Are Charged With Rioting

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, May 8.—Thirty-seven youthful Chinese students were arrested yesterday and will be he prosecuted. One of them is charged with having used a cooking knife and badly injured a constable.

Ma Po-yuen, one of the overseers of the Chinese students, called at the Metropolitan police office today to apologise for the regretable occurrence on a day which was such a happy one for Japan, promising stricter control over the students and asking that the offenders should be leniently dealt with.

He received an assurance from responsible officials that the friendliness binding the two nations would be never ignored while bringing the law against Chinese offenders.

Day Of Celebration

Tokio, May 7.—Today Tokio was en fete in celebration of the coming of age of the Crown Prince.

Chinese students in Tokio marched to the Chinese Legation in batches of eighty to a hundred. At the request of the Chinese authorities the police guarded the Legation and intercepted those pressing on to it. So far there has been no violence except one, who assaulted a policeman and was arrested. The students are causing no small trouble to the Metropolitan police on a gala day like today, when a large number of constables are guarding the Crown Prince's procession.

Chiang Yung, the overseer of the Chinese students, has been obliged to tender his resignation.

Informal Demonstrations Held Yesterday In Shanghai

Practically all schools in the Settlements and in the native city and numerous commercial houses suspended work yesterday in memory of humiliation day, anniversary of China's acceptance Japan's Twenty-one Demands in 1915. While no mass meeting was held at the Public Recreation Grounds as scheduled several informal meetings were convened and resolutions passed calling for the return of Tsingtau and a general campaign against the treacherous politicians. The news of the release of the Peking student demonstrators was received with enthusiasm.

Two delegations of students from the Middle School of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. gave public lectures on Humiliation Day before large audiences in the Shanghai City and in Pootung. Other schools also held special programs in the morning in remembrance of China's shame.

Late last night a glaring handbill appeared in the Settlements, calling for the boycott of Japanese goods. The message urged Chinese to encourage native industries by using nothing but Chinese manufactured goods.

Get Word From Tokio

According to a telegram from Tokio, several Chinese students were injured by Japanese police and a number of the students were arrested as a result of a patriotic demonstration in the Japanese capital. The students requested Mr. Chiang Yung, the Director of the Educational Mission to Japan, to allow them to hold a mass meeting in front of his office. When refused, they became noisy and the Tokio constables hit them with clubs and bayonets and took several into custody.

Victorious U.S. Admiral Welcomed Home

Admiral and Mrs. Sims.

Vice-Admiral William S. Sims, commander of America's sea forces abroad, arrived home after two years in England on the liner Mauretania and was given a glorious welcome. The big liner ran into a perfect hurricane of welcome afloat, aloft and on land, the like of which New York had never seen before. Mrs. Sims was on hand to welcome the victorious Admiral. Two years ago Admiral Sims arrived in England and joined British naval experts in fighting the U-boats. His work was a mighty factor in winning the war by keeping the seas reasonably safe.

KIANGKWAN SINKING INQUIRY IS CONCLUDED

Judgment Is Reserved After Thirtieth Session Of Long-Drawn Hearing

Arguments for the Hupeh Government, owners of the gunboat Chutsai which is alleged to have rammed the ill-fated Kiangkwan last year near Hankow, and for the commander of the gunboat, Captain Chao Ching-sui, were concluded yesterday afternoon when the Kiangkwan inquiry was resumed. As the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company had previously withdrawn from the case, the hearing of the inquiry ended yesterday after 30 sessions lasting over seven months. Judgment was reserved.

Mr. G. D. Musso, counsel for the Hupeh Government, after arguing for his clients during two afternoons, asked judgment for the Chutsai and costs as well as expenses spent by the representatives of the Hupeh Government on account of delay caused by the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. The Court ruled that Mr. Musso should present a statement of court costs in writing, but overruled his claim for expenses.

After Mr. Musso had completed his argument, Mr. J. Priestwood, counsel for Captain Chao, stated that according to the statement of Captain T. C. Hsu, the former Judge Advocate, Captain Chao has been placed under watch by the Hupeh Government and relieved from his office. Counsel contended that the evidence produced in the hearing was insufficient to incriminate his client and asked that Captain Chao should be declared not guilty and reinstated to his post.

The Court intimated that the judgment will be a lengthy one and will be given to counsel in writing.

Monument Unveiled To Czecho-Slav Dead

Harbin, May 4.—On May first a monument was unveiled in Vladivostok in honor of the Czecho-Slovak heroes killed in the fighting in the Far East. Representatives of twenty different nations attended the ceremony and about 40 beautiful wreaths were laid down by representatives of the Allies and civil authorities.

Harbin, May 4.—Prague, the capital of Bohemnia, was the scene of much enthusiasm when, on the occasion of the presentation of flags to returned invalided soldiers, the Minister of National Defense, Mr. Klofac, made a speech in which he declared the peaceful intentions of the Government but at the same time emphasised that the Czecho-Slovak army in case of attack is prepared to take up arms again to fight against the enemy, whoever it may be.

Plan To Invite Foch Approved In London

Suggestion Is Advanced For Entertainment Of French Marshal In Britain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 24.—The suggestion that Marshal Foch should be invited to Great Britain has been warmly received in London, which desires to confer the freedom of the City and a civic reception on him. Throughout Great Britain Marshal Foch would receive all honor.

Case Against Editor Is Up This Morning

The case against Mr. Yeh Chu-chong, editor of the Republican Daily News, charged with inciting the murder of Tuchun Chang Ching-yao of Honan and disturbance of the peace, will come on for hearing this morning in the Mixed Court before Japanese Assessor Hayashide and Magistrate Tsang, Mr. G. H. Wright will prosecute on behalf of the police and Messrs. John Hays and T. Kikuchi will defend.

Inquest Over Body Of Mrs. Bourne Begun

An inquest over the body of Mrs. E. J. Bourne, who leaped from a verandah at Shepherd's Cafe Thursday evening, was begun yesterday morning before Mr. F. A. Robinson, British Coroner. After evidence of identification had been given the inquest was adjourned until Monday afternoon. Mrs. Bourne's funeral will be held at 6 p.m. today at Bubbling Well Cemetery.

LARGE NUMBER ATTEND UNIVERSITY CLUB DINNER

Over 250 Members And Guests Enjoy Annual Function At Oriental Hotel

An attendance of about 250 filled the dining hall of the Oriental Hotel last night for the American University Club's dinner and entertainment. The function was distinguished by the presence of a large number of ladies, both foreign and Chinese, and the dancing and various entertainment features kept the crowd in lively mood throughout the evening.

Besides the dancing the program included musical numbers, sleight of hand tricks and juggling by Prof. Li and motion pictures. The cinematograph machine showed a disposition to take a holiday and the first attempts at its operation resulted in a lot of snarled film. The pictures shown included scenes at the last Yale-Princeton football game and some of the official Allied war films.

A novel departure of the annual dinner this year was the character of the menu, which consisted mainly of Chinese dishes, the guests using chop sticks. The hall was decorated for the occasion with flags and lanterns.

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"Your Castoria is certainly the greatest remedy for children I know of. I know no other proprietary preparation which is its equal." B. S. SCHWARTZ, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

"Your Castoria is the best remedy in the world for children and the only one I use and recommend." AGNES V. SWETLAND, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

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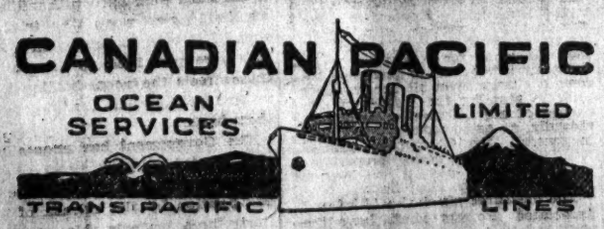

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Even the average man lets a lot of money slip away in a lifetime.

Make no mistake—every dollar thoughtlessly squandered will sometime be NEEDED, and every dollar laid away in the bank will one day come handy.

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(D)

YACHT CLUB WILL HOLD ANNUAL MEETING MONDAY

Activities Of Year Are To Be Reviewed At Session On Board The Foam

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Yacht Club will be held on board the Foam at half past 3 o'clock next Monday afternoon when reports covering activities of the club in the past year will be presented. The present officers and committees of the club are: Commodore, E. T. Byrne; Vice-Commodore, T. Mellows; Rear-Commodore, J. Neil; Measurer, A. J. Watson; Committee on Racing, F. E. Walker; House, C. A. Hall and A. L. Blechynden; Hon. Treasurer, F. C. Flack; Hon. Secretary, H. W. Welman.

The report of the Secretary shows that 19 new members joined the club in the past year, 4 resigned and two have returned from active service. Two members, Messrs. G. B. Rea and Duncan Browne, died.

The yachts of the club that have been racing throughout the season are: Violet, Haikuan, Viking, Seagull, Ella, Oistos and Marne. The Haikuan was dismasted in a squall off the Point in a race from Woosung to Shanghai and the Violet was dismasted the same day in a collision in the harbor. The Chitha was sold and is now off the club's list; the Eveline became the property of Messrs. J. E. R. Harris and C. F. Harris; the Rose was bought by Mr. Scott, and the former German yacht, Rhinegold, now renamed Bubbles, has become the property of Mr. S. B. Neill and again sails under the club flag.

Events of the Club's season included; 18 harbor races, 7 ordinary races, 3 Challenge Cup, two special races, the Commodore's Cup, conglomeration race, opening cruise and closing cruise. Sampan races that were features were interesting both to competitors and spectators.

Thanks are to be extended for cups presented by the following: Messrs. E. T. Byrne, F. H. Crossley, C. P. Dawson, members of the Merchant Service Club, and "Anonymous."

The treasurer's working account shows a cash balance of $410.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR ASSUMES PARIS POST

In Presenting His Credentials Mr. Hugh Wallace Pays Tribute To France

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 23.—Mr. Hugh Wallace, the newly appointed American Ambassador to France, presented his credentials to President Poincare today.

In his address he paid a tribute to victorious France, alluding to the comradeship of Frenchmen and Americans until the last victory had been won on French soil under the French command. The Germans now use ruses and a united front must be opposed to them by the Allied nations, including America.

MAIL OUT TODAY

Ordinary mail for America by the Empress of Russia will close at the United States Post Office at 2 p.m. today. Registered mail closes an hour earlier.

The U.S. Post Office is sending a big mail out today, so big in fact that the rooms yesterday were jammed with sacks almost to the total exclusion of the public, while still more sacks had to be piled in the street.

Little Bidding Done For Enemy Property

Sequestrated Lots Of Three Enemy Subjects In Frenchtown Put Up

Little bidding featured the auction yesterday of sequestrated enemy properties located in Frenchtown. Land held by three German subjects was put up but only a part of it drew even the figure named as the starting point. The two smaller properties, previously held by Mr. Woewerke—on Rue Pottier—and Mr. Wilshusen—on Route Ghisi—sold for Tls. 7,800 and Tls. 6,000 respectively, the figure in the latter case being that specified as the bottom bid by the auctioneers.

Of the 70 mow property of Dr. Paulun, divided into 16 different lots, only about half drew bids at all and most of these only a single bid. The largest parcel, 18 mow, went to Mr. C. S. Lieu for Tls. 10,000, no other bidders contending.

TENANTS ASK DAMAGES IN INJUCTION ACTION

Suit Started By L'Eparga Franco-Chinese In British Supreme Court

An action on a claim for an injunction and for Tls. 5,000 damages and costs brought against J. T. Hammond, real estate dealer, by L'Eparrue Franco-Chinese was begun in the British Supreme Court before Judge Skinner Turner yesterday.

The claim arises out of plaintiffs' tenancy of premises at 6 Foochow Road, which plaintiffs allege were wrongfully closed by the defendant on February 18 and again on March 5, although rent had been tendered.

Mr. Hammond in his reply declares the business of the plaintiff company to be objectionable to himself and others with offices in the buildings, giving it as his opinion that the business is a lottery, and states that he believed that his actions taken to prevent this kind of business were a duty toward his landlord, tenants, government and family. He states that he did not know what the business was when the memorandum of agreement was obtained and afterward heard that the firm was in financial difficulty. Defendant also denies that he prevented the tenants from entering the offices used by them, the only room closed being a vacant one, and also denies that any rent whatsoever was paid.

Mr. D. McNeill appeared for the plaintiffs and after a brief opening called Mr. H. S. Dufour, director and inspector general for the company, as witness. The witness gave testimony denying the charges of running a lottery and said the lease was taken by himself with a proviso that it might be turned over to the company, a month's rent being paid at the time. He denied that the business of the company was in any way a gambling business and explained its workings and stated that the drawing of the bonds was done in public.

The case was adjourned.

TO LOOK WELL AND FEEL WELL

daily regularity is essential. Constipation is the root cause of disordered liver, sick headaches, biliousness, foul breath, pimples and a host of other ills.

PINKETTES

dispel constipation and promote regularity, they do not gripe or purge, but acts as gently as nature.

Chemists sell them, also at 60 cents the vial, post free, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

PRESIDENT HSU GIVES ANNUAL GARDEN PARTY

Pleasing Affair Attended By Over 400 Hundred At Palace In Nan Hai

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, May 6.—President and Mrs. Hsu Hsi-chang gave the annual presidential garden party at their palace in the Nan Hai yesterday afternoon from half past four until half past six. Invitations had been issued to the Diplomatic Corps, to Chinese and foreign officials and to the leading representatives of Peking's foreign community, including bankers, journalists, merchants and missionaries.

The guests, well over 400 in number, enterd the palace grounds by the Hsin Hua Men at about four o'clock and proceeded by boats and rickshas to the Ying Tai, a small island in the South Lake, whence they walked to the Huai Jen Tang, where they were received by President and Mrs. Hsu, assisted by Mme. Dan, the wife of the Chinese Military Attache at London. At the Huai Jen Tang tea, cakes and other refreshments were provided, and the gathering spent an hour there in conversation and in looking over the grounds. From half past five on the guests made their way in small groups to the Tze Kuang Ko, where the portraits of the Emperors of China as far back as the Chou Dynasty were on exhibition.

The details of the reception were beautifully managed, and the grounds were so well kept and aglow with flowers that the guests were unanimous in pronouncing this year's garden party the pleasantest that they had yet attended in Peking.

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It's your pick !

A huge shipment has just been unpacked at

SILBERMAN'S

of these well-known makes of underwear in Single Garments and Unions.

Your inspection invited

Call early and get your size in order to avoid disappointment

There's only one place where you can get your right size and that's at

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(OPP. ASTOR HOUSE)

Hall & Holtz, Ltd.

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ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS

We have just received the latest styles of these renowned **CORSETS**, unequalled in style and finish. Models to suit all figures.

Here is presented an exquisite new corset modelled for wear now.

STYLE 578 average figure, low bust, elastic side section price **$6.50 pair**

Bon Ton CORSETS

BON TON CORSETS are leaders, and always look the part. Down to the smallest details, top quality is always maintained.

STYLE 871, as illustration, in Pink or White Fancy broche, 3" bust average figure. A beautifully gored model, with the fashionably low, full bust. Will give the wearer particularly stylish lines. Very long skirt, size 19 to 30. **$10.50 pair**

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS FOR MISSES, IN TWO STYLES.

Provision Department

Lemos Lemon Squash	0.60	per bot.
	6.50	„ doz.
Lime Juice Cordial	0.60	„ bot.
	6.50	„ doz.
Ice Cream Powder, Lemon, Vanilla, Raspberry and Strawberry	0.20	„ pkt.

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Telephone C. 42: Private Exchange to all Departments.

Draw the cork and HAIG & HAIG SCOTS WHISKY will sing its own praises

The quantity is limited
The quality is rare
You cannot get me everywhere

Haig & Haig Five Stars Scots Whisky

I am a famous bottle because of the famous contents that I carry. You will always have to pay a little more for me than for other bottles of Whisky because no other bottle carries quite so fine a Whisky.

I am welcomed and esteemed in all good clubs and cultured homes, and wherever people of good taste meet and have fellowship—not for myself, remember. I am only a bottle; I am famous for the fact that I contain HAIG & HAIG FIVE STARS SCOTS WHISKY.

DOCTORS ARE CALLING FOR ME
MERCHANT PRINCES ARE CALLING FOR ME
KINGS OF FINANCE ARE CALLING FOR ME
JUDGES ARE CALLING FOR ME
SCOTSMEN EVERYWHERE ARE CALLING FOR ME
ARE YOU?

Place your orders in advance and make as sure as you can of getting me.

DISTRIBUTING AGENT:

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The "Three Castles"

Virginia Cigarettes

MAGNUMS

Better because larger.

The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in regular Three Castles.

The difference in size makes the Magnums a fuller, richer cigarette while retaining all the mild flavor of the smaller cigarette.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

This TRADE MARK

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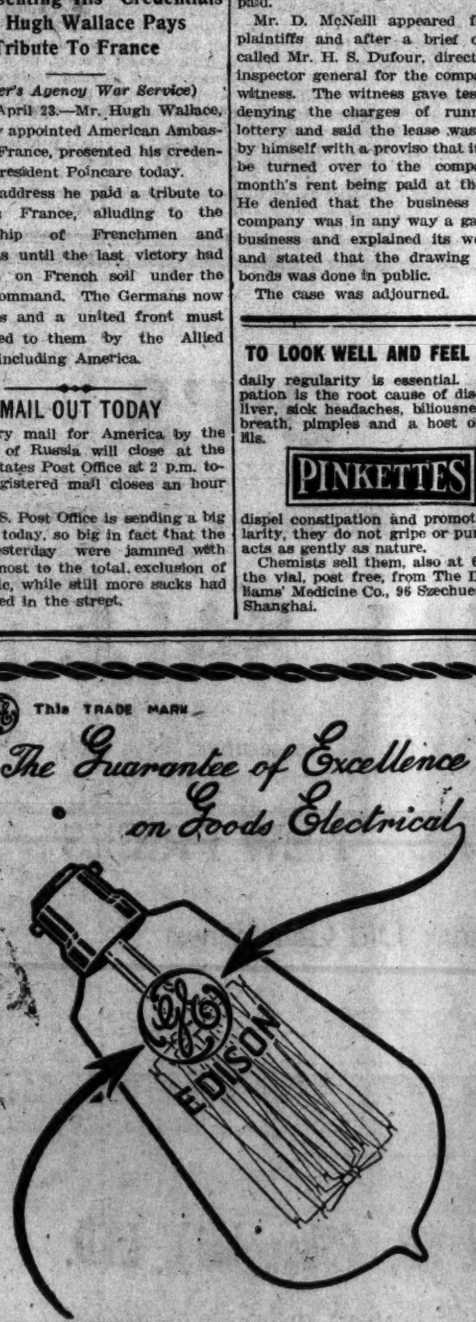

The TRADE MARK of the Largest Electrical Manufacturer in the World

Anderson, Meyer & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents for China.

Peace Treaty As Handed To Germany Completed

(Continued from Page 1)

any of the Allies; the cancellation of all or part of Germany's obligations, the time and manner of selling, distributing and negotiating bonds issued by Germany; any postponement between 1921 and 1926 of annual payments beyond 1930 any postponement after 1926 for a period of more than three years; the application of a different method of measuring damage than in a similar former case and the interpretation of the provisions.

Withdrawal from representation on the Commission is permitted upon twelve months' notice.

The Commission may require Germany to give from time to time, by way of guaranty, issues of bonds or other obligations to cover such claims as are not otherwise satisfied. In this connection, and on account of the total amount of claims, bond issues are at present to be required of Germany in acknowledgment of its debt as follows:

One thousand million pounds sterling payable not later than May 1, 1921, without interest.

Two thousand million pounds sterling bearing two and a half percent interest between 1921 and 1926 and thereafter five percent with a one percent sinking fund, payment beginning in 1926.

And an undertaking to deliver bonds to the additional amount of two thousand million pounds sterling, bearing interest at five percent, under terms to be fixed by the Commission.

The interest on Germany's debt will be five percent unless otherwise determined by the Commission in the future, and payments that are not made in gold may be accepted by the Commission in the form of properties, commodities, businesses, rights, concessions, etc.

Certificates of Beneficial Interest, representing either bonds or goods delivered by Germany, may be issued by the Commission to an interested Power.

As the bonds are distributed and pass from the control of the Commission an amount of Germany's debt equivalent to their par value is to be considered as liquidated.

Shipping

The German Government recognises the right of the Allies to replacement, ton for ton and class for class, of all merchant ships and fishing-boats lost or damaged owing to the war and agrees to cede to the Allies all German merchant ships of 1,600 tons gross and upwards, one-half of her ships between 1,600 and 1,000 tons gross and one-quarter of her steam trawlers and other fishing-boats. These ships are to be delivered within two months to the Reparation Commission, together with documents of title evidencing the transfer of the ships free from encumbrance.

As an additional part of the reparation the German Government further agrees to build merchant ships for account of the Allies to an amount of not exceeding two hundred thousand tons gross annually during the next five years.

All ships used for inland navigation taken by the Germans from the Allies are to be restored within two months, the amount of loss not covered by such restitution to be made up by the cession of the German river fleet up to twenty percent thereof.

Devastated Areas

Germany undertakes to devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of the invaded areas. The Reparation Commission is authorised to require Germany to replace destroyed articles by the delivery of animals, machinery, etc., existing in Germany and to manufacture materials required for reconstruction purposes; all with due consideration for Germany's essential domestic requirements.

Coal

Germany is to deliver annually for ten years to France coal equivalent to the difference between the annual pre-war output of the Nord and Pas de Calais mines and the annual production during above ten years.

Germany further gives options over ten years for the delivery of seven million tons of coal per year to France in addition to above, of eight million tons to Belgium and of an amount rising from four and a half million tons in 1919 to 1920 to 8½ million tons in 1923-24 to Italy at prices to be fixed as prescribed in the Treaty.

Coke may be taken in place of coal in the ratio of three tons to four.

Provision is also made for the delivery to France over three years of Benzol, coal tar and sulphate of ammonia.

The Commission has powers to postpone or annul the above deliveries should they interfere unduly with the industrial requirements of Germany.

Dye Stuffs And Chemical Drugs

Germany accords an option to the Commission on dye stuffs and chemical drugs, including quinine, up to fifty percent of the total stock in Germany at the time the Treaty comes into force and a similar option during each six months to the end of 1924 up to twenty-five percent of the previous six months' output.

Cables

Germany renounces all title to specified cables, the value of such as were privately owned being credited to her against reparation indebtedness.

Special Provisions

As reparation for the destruction of the library of Louvain, Germany is to hand over manuscripts, early printed books, prints, etc., to the equivalent of those destroyed.

In addition to the above, Germany is to hand over to Belgium the wings, now at Berlin, belonging to the alter-piece of "The Adoration of the Lamb" by Hubert and Jan van Eyck the center of which is now in the church of St. Bavo at Ghent, and the wings, now at Berlin and Munich, of the alter-piece of "The Last Supper" by Birk Bouts, the center of which belongs to the Church of St. Peter at Louvain.

Germany is to restore within six months the Koran of the Caliph Othman, formerly at Medina, to the King of the Hedjaz, and the skull of the Sultan Mkwawa, formerly in German East Africa, to His Britannic Majesty's Government.

The German Government is also to restore to the French Government certain papers taken by the German authorities in 1870, belonging then to M. Rouher and, to restore the French flags taken during the war of 1870-71.

Finance

The Powers to which German territory is ceded will assume a certain portion of the German pre-war debt, the amount to be fixed by the Reparation Commission on the basis of the ratio between the revenues for the three years preceding the war.

In view, however, of the special circumstances under which Alsace-Lorraine was separated from France in 1871, when Germany refused to accept any part of the French Public Debt, France will not assume any part of Germany's pre-war debt.

Nor will Poland share in certain German debts incurred for the oppression of Poland.

The value of German Government property in the ceded territory will, in general, be credited to Germany on account of reparation, but no credit will be given for any German Government property in Alsace-Lorraine.

Mandatory Powers will not assume any German debts or give any credits for German Government property.

Germany renounces all right of representation on or control of State banks, commissions or other similar international, financial and economic organisations.

Germany is required to pay the total cost of the Armies of Occupation from the date of the armistice as long as they are maintained in German territory, and this cost is to be a first charge on her resources.

The cost of reparation is the next charge, after making such provision for payments for imports as the Allies may deem necessary.

Germany is to deliver to the Allied Powers all sums deposited in Germany by Turkey and Austria-Hungary in connection with the financial support extended by her to them during the war and to transfer to the Allies all claims against Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey in connection with agreements made during the war.

Germany confirms the renunciation of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk.

On request of the Reparation Commission, Germany will expropriate any rights or interests of her nationals in public utilities in the ceded territories or those administered by mandatories and in Turkey, China, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria and transfer them to the Reparation Commission, which will credit her with their value.

Germany guarantees to repay to Brazil the fund arising from the sale of Sao Paulo coffee which she refused to allow Brazil to withdraw from Germany.

SECTION 10

Economic Clauses

Customs

The Treaty contains detailed provisions for securing that Germany shall not discriminate directly or indirectly against the trade of the Allied and Associated countries.

These provisions will remain in force for five years unless extended by the Council of the League of Nations.

Temporary provision is made for the free entrance into Germany, up to a limited amount, of the products of Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg and the German territory ceded to Poland.

The German import tariff applicable at the outset to Allied goods will not exceed the lowest rates of 1914.

After six months Germany will be free to raise her tariff, so long as it is impartially applied to all the Allies; except regards a few specified articles, mainly agricultural products, with regard to which the restriction will extend for a further period of two and a half years.

Power is reserved, in case of necessity, to impose a special Customs regime in the occupied parts.

Shipping

The vessels of the Allies are to enjoy both national and most-favored-nation treatment in Germany for at least five years and this provision will continue thereafter on condition of reciprocity unless revised by the Council of the League of Nations.

As regards the fishing and coasting trade and towage, most-favored-nation treatment is to be accorded for the same period as for Customs matters.

Provision is made for the recognition by Germany of ships' certificates and of the places of registry of ships belonging to States without a sea-board.

Unfair Competition

Germany undertakes to protect the trade of the Allies against unfair competition and, in particular, to suppress the use of false markings and indications of origin and, on condition of reciprocity, to respect the laws and judicial decisions of the Allied and Associated States in respect of national appelations of wines and spirits.

Treatment of Nationals

Germany is not to impose on the nationals of the Allied States, or their property, any restrictions which were not in force before the war or any taxes, unless those restrictions and taxes are applied to her own nationals.

She is also prevented from imposing restrictions in regard to the exercise of occupations which are not applicable to all foreigners.

These provisions are to be in force for a period of five years and, if a majority of the Council of the League of Nations so decides, for an additional period not exceeding five years.

German nationality shall not continue to attach to a person who has become a national of an Allied or Associated State.

Some forty multilateral conventions are renewed between Germany and the Allies, parties thereto, but special conditions are attached to Germany's re-admission to several, for example, as to postal and telegraphic conventions. Germany must not refuse her consent to special arrangements concluded by the new States; she must agree, as respects the Radio-Telegraphic Convention, to fulfil the provisional rules to be communicated to her and to adhere to a new convention when formulated.

Under the North Sea Fisheries and North Sea Liquor Traffic conventions, the rights of inspection and police over Allied fishing-boats are for at least five years to be exercised only by vessels of the Allied Powers.

Germany loses the special rights granted her under article 3 of the Samoa Treaty of 1899 and other treaties and, in particular, is to renounce her right to the Boxer indemnities subsequent to China's entry into the war.

Bilateral Treaties

Each Allied State may, if it desires, renew any of its treaties with Germany, in so far as consistent with the Peace Treaty, by giving notice within six months.

Treaties entered into by Germany since August 1, 1914, with other enemy states and before or since then with Rumania, Russia or Governments representing parts of the former Russian territory are abrogated and concessions granted under pressure to German nationals annulled.

The Allies are to enjoy the privileges conferred under treaties entered into by Germany with other states before August 14, 1914, and under treaties entered into by Germany with neutral states during the war.

Pre-War Debts

Clearing offices are to be established within three months in Germany and in each Allied or Associated State which adopts the plan and the settlement of pre-war debts and other specified pecuniary obligations will take place through these offices, direct settlement being prohibited.

Adjustment of the proceeds of liquidation of enemy property will also be made through these offices.

Each participating State is to take the responsibility for obligations of the kinds referred to on the part of its nationals towards nationals of the opposing States, except in cases where at the outbreak of the war the debtor was insolvent.

Claims are to be discussed between the clearing offices of the two countries concerned and, failing agreement, are to be submitted to arbitration or to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal referred to below.

The sums due to the nationals of each country are to be paid by the clearing office in that country and sums owing by such nationals are to debited to it.

Debts are to be paid in the currency of the Allied country concerned and the rate of exchange to be adopted, failing specific provision in the contract, is to be the average cable-transfer rate prevailing in that country during the month immediately preceding the outbreak of war between the country in question and Germany.

It is optional with any Allied Power to participate in the above system.

Enemy Property

Action of liquadation, control, etc., taken in Allied countries and in Germany in regard to enemy property and business under exceptional war measures is confirmed, subject to compensation in respect of loss to property, etc., of Allied nationals to be determined by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal and charged upon the property of German nationals which is under the control of the claimant's State.

Any compensation due to her own nationals is to be paid by Germany.

All action of liquidation, control, etc., in Germany is to be stayed and Allied property, if not completely liquidated, is to be restored.

Nationals of countries which did not make any general liquidation of German property may require the restoration, if possible, of their actual property by the German Government in whosever hands it may now be.

Stipulations are included for the protection of returned property and businesses in Germany in future.

The Allies reserve the right to retain and liquidate all German property within their territory.

The net proceeds of the sales of such property, both during and after the war, are to be credited to Germany and are to be applied by each State to the satisfaction of the claims by its nationals with regard to their property in Germany or debts owing to them by Germans.

Contracts

Pre-war contracts between Allied nationals and German nationals are, in general, cancelled as from the date at which the parties became enemies.

Exception is made in the case of agreements for the transfer of real or personal property where the property therein had already passed; leases of land and houses; contracts of mortgage, pledge or lien; mining concessions; contracts with governments and public bodies and insurance contracts. In regard to the last named class of contracts detailed provision is made as indicated below.

Powers are reserved for the maintenance of contracts, execution of which is regarded by an Allied state as in the general interest; subject, if necessary, to payment of equitable compensation to be fixed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal.

Having regard to the constitutional difficulties in the case of the United States of America, Brazil and Japan, these countries are excepted from the provisions relating to pre-war contracts.

Fire insurance contracts are not considered dissolved by the war even if the premiums have not been paid, but lapse at the date of the first annual premium falling due three months after peace.

Life insurance contracts are not dissolved merely by reason of the war but where they have lapsed the surrender value may be claimed or, if lapse was due to payment of premiums being prevented by enforcement of measures of war, the contract may be restored on payment of the premiums with interest.

Marine insurance contracts are dissolved by the outbreak of war except where risk had already attached. Where the same risk was again insured against after the war had begun the new policy is to be considered as substituted for the old. Where risk had not attached at the outbreak of the war the premiums paid are recoverable.

Insurance treaties are abrogated unless invasion has made it impossible for the reinsured to find another reinsurer.

Any Allied or Associated Power, however, may cancel all life insurance contracts running between its nationals and a German insurance or re-insurance company, the latter being obliged to hand over a proportion of its assets attributable to such policies.

A Mixed Arbitral Tribunal is to be established between each of the Allies and Germany, consisting of one member appointed by each of the two Governments and a president to be chosen, failing agreement, by the Council of the League of Nations or, until this is set up, by the present President of the Swiss Federal Council. This Tribunal is to decide all disputes relating to contracts made before the date of the Treaty of Peace between nationals of the Allied States and German nationals so far as they do not fall within the jurisdiction of the Allied or Associated or neutral courts.

Industrial Property

The rights in industrial, literary and artistic property are re-established but subject, in the cases of German-owned rights, to the effect of the special war measures of the Allies.

The right of imposing on German patents and copyrights conditions in the public interest or to secure fulfilment of Germany's obligations is reserved.

Extensions of time are given for the accomplishment of the formalities for the working of patents and for securing rights under international conventions.

Except as between the United States of America and Germany, pre-war licenses are cancelled; subject to the right of the old licensee to demand a new license on terms to be specially settled and, except as between the same countries, the right to sue for infringement committed during the war is not recognised.

Opium

The High Contracting Powers who have not signed or ratified the Opium Convention of 1912 agree to bring it into force.

SECTION 11

Aerial Navigation

The aircraft of the Allied and Associated Powers shall have full liberty of passage and landing over and in German territory, equal treatment with German plans as to the use of German aird.omes and with most-favored nation plans as to internal commercial traffic in Germany.

Germany agrees to accept Allied certificates of nationality, air worthiness or competency and licenses and to apply the convention relative to aerial navigation concluded between the Allied and Associated Powers to her own aircraft over her own territory.

These rules apply until 1923, unless Germany has since been admitted to the League of Nations or to the above convention.

SECTION 12

Ports, Waterways And Railways

Germany is required to grant freedom of transit and full national treatment to persons, goods, vessels, rolling stock, etc., coming from or going to any Allied or Associated State and passing in transit through German territories.

Goods in transit are to be free of Customs duties.

Rates of transport are to be reasonable and no charges or facilities are to depend directly or indirectly on the flag of the vessel.

Provisions are made against discrimination by control of transmigrant traffic and all kinds of indirect discrimination are prohibited.

International transport is to be expedited particularly for perishable goods.

There is to be no discrimination in transport charges and facilities are to be provided for trade requirements without distinction of nationality.

Only certain limited charges are permissable in free ports.

The Elbe, from the junction of the Vltava and Moldau, and the Vltava below Prague; the Oder, from its confluence with the Oppa; the Niemen below Grodno and the Danube below Ulm are declared international, together with the portions of their affluents.

Nationals property and flags of all States are to be treated on a footing of perfect equality with the subjects, etc., of the Riparian States and various conditions are imposed to ensure facilities at reasonable charges and the maintenance of navigation under supervision of the League of Nations and of international commissions. These are to meet in the near future to prepare projects for the revision of the existing agreements, which are temporarily to remain in force.

Germany is to hand over within three months from notification a proportion of its river shipping, tugs and material.

In the case of the Danube the former Commission is to resume its pre-war powers but only Great Britain, France, Italy and Rumania are to be represented on it. From the point where the competence of the Commission ceases an International Commission is to be appointed to administer the whole Upper Danube until a definitive statute is arrived at.

Provision is also made for a deep draught Rhine-Danube canal should it be decided to construct it within twenty-five years.

The Rhine and Moselle form the subject of a special series of clauses. The Convention of 1868 is, in general, to remain in force, with important modifications. The expanded Central Commission is to sit at Strasburg and France is to name the President. As Holland is a party to this Convention the modifications are subject to her assent.

Within three months Germany is to hand over to France a proportion of the tugs and river shipping from the Rhine harbors or shares in German navigation companies. A proportion of the buildings, tugs, etc., owned by Germans in Rotterdam harbor on August 1, 1914, or shares in such concerns, is similarly to be handed over.

France is to have full rights all along her own frontier to use water from the Rhine for canals, etc., and to carry out works for deriving motive power, subject to certain payments and to the consent of the Commission.

Germany is to undertake to make no canals on the right bank opposite the French frontier and to grant France certain privileges on the right bank for the establishment of certain engineering works, subject to payment of compensation. Switzerland is also entitled to demand similar rights for the upper part of the river.

If within 25 years Belgium decides to construct a Rhine-Meuse canal the German Government is bound to construct such parts of it as fall within German territory according to the plans drawn up by the Belgian Government, the expenses to be divided among the various states.

Germany is to make no objection to the Commission extending its jurisdiction, if desired, to the lower Moselle with the consent of the Luxembourg Government; to the Upper Rhine, with the consent of the Swiss Government; and to the lateral canals and waterways which may be constructed to improve navigation.

The German Government is to lease to the Czecho-Slovak Republic for 99 years areas in the harbors of Hamburg and Stettin as free zones.

Railways

The railway clauses provide that goods consigned from or to Allied States to or from Germany or in transit through Germany are entitled generally to the most favorable conditions available. Certain railway tariff questions are dealt with.

When a new railway convention has replaced the Berne Convention of 1890 it will be binding on Germany. In the meantime she is to follow the Berne Convention.

Germany is to co-operate in the establishment of passenger and luggage services with direct booking between the Allied States over her territory under favorable conditions, as well as emigrant train services.

Germany is to fit her rolling stock with apparatus allowing of its being incorporated in Allied goods trains and vice versa without interfering with the brake system.

Provision is made for the handing over of installations of lines in the transferred territory and an equitable proportion of rolling stock for use therein.

Commissions are to settle the working of lines linking up two parts of one country and crossing another or branch lines passing from one country to another. In the absence of particular agreements Germany is to allow such lines to be built or improved as may be necessary to ensure good services between one Allied State and another if called upon to do so within 25 years with the concurrence of the League of Nations, paying the cost.

Germany is to agree at the request of the Swiss and Italian Governments to the denunciation of the 1909 Convention as to the St. Gothard route.

As a temporary arrangement, Germany is to execute instructions given in the name of the Allies as to the transport of troops, material, munitions, etc., transport for the revictualling of certain regions and the re-establishment of normal transport, postal and telegraphic service.

Finally Germany is to agree to subscribe to any general conventions regarding an international regime of transit, waterways, ports or railways which may be concluded by the Allies with the approval of the League of Nations within five years.

Differences are to be settled by the League of Nations. Certain specified articles; e.g., those providing for equal treatment in matters of transit and transport, are subject to revision by the League of Nations after five years. Failing revision they will only continue in force in relation to any Allied State which grants reciprocal treatment.

Kiel Canal

The Kiel Canal is to remain free and open to ships of war and merchant shipping of all nations at peace with Germany.

Subjects, goods and ships of all States are to be treated on terms of equality in the use of the canal and the charges are to be limited to those necessary for the upkeep and improvement of the canal, for which Germany is to be responsible.

In cases of violation of these provisions or disagreements as to them, the States concerned may appeal to the jurisdiction established by the League of Nations and may demand the appointment of an International Commission.

SECTIONS 14

Guarantees

Western Europe

As a guarantee for the execution of the Treaty, the German territory to the west of the Rhine, together with the bridgeheads, will be occupied by Allied and Associated troops for fifteen years.

If the conditions are faithfully carried out by Germany certain districts, including the bridgehead of Cologne, will be evacuated at the expiration of five years; certain other districts, including the bridgehead of Coblenz, will be evacuated after ten years and the remainder, including the bridgehead of Mainz, will be evacuated after fifteen years.

In case the Inter-Allied Reparation Committee finds that Germany has failed to observe the whole or part of her obligations, either during the occupation or after the fifteen years have expired, the whole or part of the areas specified will be re-occupied immediately.

If before the expiration of fifteen years Germany complies with all the undertakings resulting from the present Treaty the occupying forces will be withdrawn immediately.

Eastern Europe

Similarly, all the German troops at present in the territories to the east of the new frontier shall return as soon as the Allies think the moment suitable.

They are to abstain from all requisitions, etc., and are in no way to interfere with such measures for national defense as may be adopted by the provisional Governments concerned.

Occupation Of Territory

All questions regarding occupation not provided for by the Treaty will be regulated by a subsequent convention or conventions which will have similar force and effect.

SECTION 15

Miscellaneous

Germany agrees to recognise the full validity of the treaties of peace and the additional conventions to be concluded by the Allied and Associated Powers with the Powers allied with Germany.

Germany agrees to the decisions to be taken as to the territories of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey and to recognise the new States in the frontiers to be fixed for them.

The High Contracting Parties note the Treaty of July, 1918, between France and the Principality of Monaco.

They agree that chairmen of commissions shall, under certain circumstances, have a casting vote.

The work of the religious missions maintained by German societies in territory transferred to or belonging to the Allied or Associated Powers is to be continued under trustees appointed by those Powers.

In a clause Germany undertakes not to put forward any pecuniary claim against any Allied Power signing the present treaty based on events previous to the coming into force of the treaty.

Germany accepts all decrees, etc., as to German ships and goods made by any Allied prize court and the Allies reserve the right to examine all decisions of German prize courts.

The present Treaty, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall be ratified and the deposit of ratification made in Paris as soon as possible.

Various diplomatic provisions as to ratification follow.

The Treaty is to enter into force in all respects for each Power on the date of its ratification.

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Cambridge Examination Results

The list of successful candidates in the Cambridge Local Examinations was made public yesterday. It follows:

BOYS

Seniors

CLASS III Honors: *r* Whitgob, H. M. (Shanghai Public School).

PASSED (under 18 years of age): Derby, S. S., Dixon, F. W., (St. Franc's Xavier's College); Ferguson, A. (Shanghai Public School); Walker, H. (Cathedral School); Wheeler, S. H. (Shanghai Public School); *bk* Zao Yue-dong, M. (St. Francis Xavier's College).

Juniors

CLASS I Honors: *a, e, bk* Soyka, C. (Shanghai Public School).

CLASS III Honors: Madar, P., *a* Moosa, M. (Shanghai Public School).

PASSED (under 16 years of age): Brodie, M. (Cathedral School); Cunningham, H. (Thos. Hanbury School); Dodd, R. V. (Shanghai Public School); Donald, A. H. H. (Cathedral School); Geldart, J. (Shanghai Public School); Gutierrez, F. X. (St. Francis Xavier's College); Guzdar, J. (Thos. Hanbury School); Harris, H. E. (Cathedral School); Needa, V. (Thos. Hanbury School); *bk* Alonco, P. A. da S. (St. Francis Xavier's College); Vlioudaki, R. G., Weil, F. L., White, H. A. (Shanghai Public School).

PASSED (over 16 years of age): Aquino, L. A., Cooke, R. J., Ferras, M. A., Legaspi, B. (St. Francis Xavier's College); Moalem, S. J. (Thos. Hanbury School); Penfold, R. G. (Cathedral School); Reid, A. (Shanghai Public School); da Silva, V. B. P., Thompson, A. (St. Francis Xavier's College).

Preliminary

CLASS I Honors: *gm* Hayward, J. (St. Francis Xavier's College).

CLASS II Honors: *f, al* da Costa, A. J., *gm, al* Missemer, J. E. F. (St. Francis Xavier's College); Petigura, A. (Shanghai Public School).

CLASS III Honors: *gm* d'Aquiar, V. A., Alves, B. H. (St. Francis Xavier's College); Artindale, R. (Thos. Hanbury School); Milligan, J. R. (Shanghai Public School); Naughton, W. (Thos. Hanbury School); Petersen, E. W. (Shanghai Public School).

PASSED (under 14 years of age): Bichard, K. H. (Cathedral School); Carlson, E. A., Frost, R. W., Green, S. (Shanghai Public School); Hindson, C. L. (Cathedral School); Khan, T. (St. Francis Xavier's College); Madar, T. (Shanghai Public School); Maitland, F. G. (Cathedral School); Moosa, S. (Shanghai Public School); Parker, A. H. (Thos. Hanbury School); Jacob, J. R. (Shanghai Public School); Reyes, C. (St. Francis Xavier's College); Starling, D. I. (Cathedral School); Whitgob, E. (Shanghai Jewish School); Whitham, J. P. (Cathedral School).

PASSED (over 14 years of age): Allanson, N. A., Avasia, G. A. E., Chandler, D. J., Collaco, V. V., Gon, J. F., Gonsalves, A. V. (St. Francis Xavier's College); Hendriksen, J. A. H., Hertzberg, E., Petersen, K. W. (Shanghai Public School); dos Remedios, L. A. J., Roche, A., de Souza, A. L. (St. Francis Xavier's College); Turner, J., Viccajee, V. (Thos. Hanbury School); Urquhart, H. N. (Cathedral School).

GIRLS

Seniors

PASSED (under 18 years of age): Day, E. G. (Shanghai Public School); *f* Sequeira, B. M. (St. Joseph's Institute); Smith, E. C., Whitgob, B. (Shanghai Public School); *hy* Barrie, W. A. (Private Tuition).

PASSED (over 18 years of age): Leitao, S. M. (St. Joseph's Institute).

Juniors

PASSED (under 16 years of age): Abeles, R., d'Almeida, L., d'Aguiar, M. E. (Institute of the Holy Family); Lynch, K. B. (St. Joseph's Institute); Soyka, A. (Shanghai Public School); *f* Stone, D. (Institute of the Holy Family); Tippin, F. M. (Cathedral School for Girls); *r, f* Vlasova, A. (Institute of the Holy Family); *r* Wegener, J. G. Shanghai Public School).

PASSED (over 16 years of age): Cohen, M., Whitgob, S. (Shanghai Public School).

Preliminary

PASSED (under 14 years of age): Baisseree, C. Korkin, E. (Institute of the Holy Family).

PASSED (over 16 years of age): Dietrich, M. (Shanghai Jewish School); Johnston, S. (Institute of the Holy Family).

Note: The small italic letters denote that the candidate to whose name thay are prefixed was distingu'shed in the following subjects respectively.

a Arithmetic. *al* Algebra. *e* English language and literature. *bk* Bookkeeping. *r* Religious knowledge. *gm* Geometry. *f* French.

Off Day Races Today

The off day program of the Shanghai Race Club's spring meeting will be run off at the Race Course today. The card includes nine races and the first saddling bell will ring at 2:15 p.m. sharp.

Following is the program of races:

1.—The Also Ran Plate.
2.—The Record Cup.
3.—The Double Event Cup.
4.—The Griffins' Handicap.
5.—The Grand National Steeplechase.
6.—The Spring Handicap.
7.—The Cross Country Cup.
8.—The Off Day Selling Race.
9.—The Mafoo's Race.

New Brevities

Colonel and Mrs. Theodore Porter Kane, of the American Legation Guard, left here by last night's express for Yokohama, where they will spend ten days with friends before sailing for the United States. Colonel Kane, who has been stationed at Peking for just a year, was the senior commandant of all the Peking Legation Guards and consequently had a big send-off. In addition to numerous representatives from the American Legation, a company of marines and the marine band, detachments from all the Allied and neutral Legation Guards were at the station to see him off, while the Chinese authorities sent a full company of Gendarmerie troops to the train for the same purpose. The train pulled out with the Colonel and Mrs. Kane standing on the platform of their car, while the troops on the platform presented arms and the band of the American Guard played.

* * *

A coolie was sentensed to nine months' imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday for theft of local and British currency, a lady's gold watch and a pair of boots from the home of Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, Judge of the British Supreme Court.

* * *

A new $20,000,000 industrial enterprise has been undertaken by American and Chinese capitalists in Fukien, according to a Peking telegram last night. The company will be known as the Wu Yu Company and will utilise the water power of the Min Kiang, Fukien, for the establishment of a huge electric power plant and the exploitation of the Fukien mines. Mr. Ling Chang-ming, former Minister of Justice, is one of the promoters.

* * *

The trial trip of the steamer Gweneth, built by the Nicholas Tsu Engineering and Shipbuilding Works to the order of the Haichow Steamship Company, will be held tomorrow. The steamer will leave the Shanghai and Hongkew wharf, Chaoufong Road, at 9:30 a.m., returning about 6:30 p.m.

* * *

The annual picnic of the Union Church Sunday School will be held on the compound of St. John's University, Jessfield, a week from today.

* * *

Miss M. E. Booth, a British subject, who left Shanghai recently for Kobe on the Takashima Maru, was missing when the vessel arrived and is believed to have committed suicide on the voyage by jumping overboard. Her personal effects have been sent to the British Consular authorities here.

British Chamber Of Commerce Journal Out Today

The British Chamber of Commerce Journal, about which there has been considerable speculation, will make public its first appearance this morning. Announcement of the intention to publish the journal was made by Mr. John Johnstone at the Chamber's annual general meeting. The paper will be on sale at the Chamber's office, 1 the Bund, and at Kelly and Walsh, Brewer and Co. and Edward Evans and Sons. The paper, which will be issued monthly, will strike a vigorous note and will contain a great deal of information of interest to all foreign business men, Americans as much as British.

China Political Notes From Chinese Press

According to the report of the Vice-Minister of War, who recently paid a visit to Shanghai, the North and the South are agreed on the question of the curtailment of troops. As soon a formal discussion takes place, the measure will be settled.

A Presidential Mandate is expected to be promulgated shortly, appointing Mr. Tseng Yoh-tsing Director-General of the Szechuen-Canton-Hankow Railway.

The Special Commissioner for the Prohibition of Opium in Shensi has arrived in this province.

Delegates for the police conference called by the Ministry of the Interior are daily arriving at the Metropolis.

The Peking Chamber of Commerce has decided to boycott Japanese made goods.

TENYO SAILS THIS MORNING

The tender for the Tenyo Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m. today, the sailing of the steamer again having been delayed, owing to the dense fog.

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Hawaiian Feature At Carlton

Beginning tonight The Carlton Cafe is presenting an amusement feature heralded as an "engagement extraordinary" of Miss Irene West and Mlle. Helene Duval and this announcement may be said to have several angles of interest, for one of the two artists, Miss West, was a moving factor in America's discovery of Hawaii several years ago.

The craze for things Hawaiian swept from the Pacific Coast swiftly to New York and in its backwash through the country the strains of the ukulele were carried into the remotest hamlet. It was when all this was starting that Miss West took a troupe of Hawaiians through America and later to England where the troupe's American success was surpassed, for London's languid verdict was that the Hawaiians were a little bit of all right.

Mlle. Duval is a soprano songstress and is no less well known in another sphere, musical comedy. She has appeared in a number of successes in both London and New York. The entertainment at the Carlton is to consist of Hawaiian music and dancing by Miss West and singing by Mlle. Duval.

Japanese Naval Men Entertained In Paris

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)

Paris, April 24.—A delegation of the Japanese navy were the guests of honor at a reception at the Hotel de Ville. Among those present were the Ambassador, Baron Matsui, Vice Admiral Isama Takeshita and Rear Admiral Koza Sato.

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Financial And Business Conditions In U.S.

New York, April 1.—Director General Hines has been holding many conferences with railroad men since the adjournment of Congress, with the idea of discovering some method by which the railroads may meet their obligations and provide for their immediate needs. While projects chargeable to capital account, whether in progress or contemplated, are to be curtailed, the principle has been determined upon of meeting the situation through financing, rather than by a general suspension of work, which would have a deterrent effect upon business generally. With reference to the April 1 requirements of the roads for interest, dividends, and other corporate needs, it has been decided that the Railroad Administration shall issue its certificates of indebtedness to the railroad corporations for amounts due on account of renewal and other transactions arising out of Federal control. It is estimated that the amount of the April 1 requirements will be approximately G. $70,000,000. On the security of these certificates of indebtedness the War Finance Corporation is prepared to make advances to the railroads. The loans so made will be cleared through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Cost Of The War

According to a review made by Representative Cordell Hull, of the House Ways and Means Committee, the total cost of the war to the United States from April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919, will be G.$30,205,000,000. Compared with the war costs to the Allies from August 1, 1914, to date, this is three-fourths the size of England's war expenditure, G. $40,640,000,000; one-fourth larger than the debt of France, approximately G. $23,400,000,000; twice as large, almost, as the debt of Italy, G. $16,000,000,000; and fifteen times the war debt of Canada, G.$2,000,000,000. The cost to Germany has been estimated at G. $45,500,000,000. Compared to the cost of the whole Civil War period, fixed in 1879 at G. $6,190,000,000, the war just closed cost five times more. Exclusive of losses in property and materials, which probably will never be known, the cost of the war in money or its equivalent, according to Mr. Hull, amounts to G. $200,000,000,000, or within G. $50,000,000,000 of the estimated wealth of the United States. Interest charges on the total indebtedness of the Allies will amount to G. $10,000,000,000 annually. Mr. Hull says this nation can without difficulty meet and pay off its obligations far in advance of other nations, and that "we should soon be able to get our normal expenditures down to a permanent peace level of not over G. $3,000,000,000."

Value of Enemy Property

According to the annual report of the Alien Property Custodian the total value of enemy property in his hands on February 15 was about G. $700,000,000, and he says that on that date practically all of it had been seized. Mr. Palmer, who has since become Attorney General, resents the suggestion that these properties be returned to their former owners. Of their character he says: "These investments were largely in industries which, while accepting the hospitality of American laws to become American corporations, were never in fact Americanised. In many cases the factories, warehouses, and offices of these enemy-owned concerns were mere spy centers before America entered the world war, and would have been nests of sedition if the Alien Property Custodian had not acted promptly in their seizure. As to these no obligation is owed to their private owners to conserve or care for them with a view of ever returning them in kind. The purpose of Germany in maintaining many of them here was such as to justify their complete eradication as German enterprises and their thorough naturalisation into an American character."

New Steel Prices Fixed

Expectations of renewed activity along many lines are based upon the agreement which has been arrived at by the steel operators and the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce, in pursuance of Secretary Redfield's plan to stabilise prices in the basic industries. Under this agreement reductions ranging from G.$5 to G. $15 from the prices prevailing on November 11, and from G. $4.25 to G. $10 from the present prices for steel products in various quantities are provided for. These reductions are expected to increase foreign orders and to stimulate building operations here which have been held in abeyance. The Industrial Board has declared that the public should not expect to buy at lower levels during the current year. This, with the announcement that the present wage rates or agreements will not be interfered with, is looked upon as a guarantee to prospective buyers that their commitments will be safeguarded so far as this can be done by the Government coming into the market to maintain prices. Other industries are to be approached soon, in the hope of extending the price-fixing arrangements.

Exchange Restrictions Removed

Announcement was made last Friday by the Division of Foreign Exchange of the Federal Reserve Board that all restrictions as to the sale or purchase of foreign exchange by dealers as described under the executive order of the President of January 26, 1918, had been removed. Freedom of trading in lire was thereby restored, following the removal of artificial maintenance of foreign exchange rates by the British and French Governments. The "unpegging" of these rates is generally interpreted as indicating a desire on the part of the countries concerned to let exchange rates go to the levels that would ordinarily prevail in response to demand and supply, and thereby to make clearer to importers and exporters what must be done to restore normal conditions. As dollars rise in value the tendency will be toward a restriction of imports on the part of Great Britain, France, and Italy, and a consequent stimulation of domestic industry. On the other hand, the situation calls attention to the urgency of plans for establishing credits here to cover necessary purchases from this country or for the taking up of foreign securities in order to offset the huge balance of trade in our favor which will continue until Great Britain, France, and Italy can re-establish their production of peace-time goods.

To Aid Argentine Trade

Announcement has been made of the formation of an Argentine-American Chamber of Commerce in this city, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of Buenos Aires. Its purpose is to foster trade relations between the two countries, to encourage American business men to invest money in Argentina, and to serve as a clearing-house for business. Its membership will include citizens of both countries. The Board of Directors is composed of leading bankers and business men. Enrique Gil, who is secretary of the new organisation, said that steps would be taken to form an arbitration pact between the United States Chamber of Commerce and the new chamber to settle trade difficulties. Mr. Hugo Wilson, of the Argentine Embassy, and Secretary Villanuil, of the Buenos Aires Chamber, will be special representatives of the Banco de Comercio.

Utilities Companies Bankrupt

Inability to meet their obligations has forced the New York Railways Company and the Interborough Consolidated Corporation into receivership. These companies, one of which operates street car lines and the other is the holding company for the subway operating company, have faced bankruptcy for several months past because of the high cost of maintaining operation and their inability to obtain increased returns for their services. The city authorities have declined to authorise an increase in fares, and the State Legislature has been discussing the possibility of public ownership. The situation of the companies has become gradually more embarrassing as the banks have declined to finance them in the face of their discouraging balance sheets and the poor prospect of relief from the authorities. Reports from various sections of the country indicate a similar situation in instances where increased fares to cover increased costs of operation are unobtainable.

Business Conditions

The feeling is general that business is steadily regaining the ground lost in the weeks immediately succeeding the signing of the armistice. There is as yet no boom, but confidence is returning. The fixation of prices in co-operation with the Government gives promise of general acceptance, although difficulties have been encountered in the lumber trade and this may tend to hold back building enterprises. Because of lack of funds the work of the United States employment service is being discontinued, but with the concurrence of the Secretaries of War and Labor a Council of the Emergency Committee on Employment for Soldiers and Sailors, under the direction of the Council of National Defense, is now aiding discharged veterans to obtain employment. Governors, mayors, and chairmen of State Councils of Defense have been asked to co-operate.

The Money Market

The prospect of heavy demands upon the banks in connection with the Victory Liberty Loan and the financing of Government undertakings generally until Congress meets has tended to stiffen the market. Time money was firm last week at from 5½ to 5¾ percent for industrial loans and 5½ percent on mixed collateral. The range of call money is from 3¾ to 6 percent.

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Maloo Market	8 Thorne Road
Wayside Market	69 Yangtszepoo Road

6-10 A.M. —— 4-6 P.M.

where

10 lbs. of Ice will be given in exchange for a Metal Check. Checks are now on sale at the Company's Offices, $4.00 for 20 Checks.

22286

WHEN the new car you buy has a Neverleek Hood, it is certain that the manufacturer has put quality before cost. He has used Neverleek Hood Material, despite the fact that it is more expensive, because his engineers, his observers, his laboratory tests have all proven the value of Neverleek service.

Every yard of "Neverleek" is Stamped "Quaranteed by the marker."

For Sale By All Good Dealers Everywhere.

Correspondence solicited from the wholesale trade

F. S. Carr Company Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Home of Lamps & Wiring Supplies

Brilliant Electric Company

Consulting Engineers & Electrical Contractors

P564, Nanking Road, Shanghai.
'Phone: C. 4907

The "Brilliant" on This Lamp means Brilliant Light

We are specialists in good Lighting. Lighting advice and plans on request.

A-62

REAL

MOTOR CAR SERVICE

is to be obtained at

THE EASTERN GARAGE
4 Soochow Road
'Phones: C. 1159 & 2711

THE STAR GARAGE
125 Bubbling Well Road
'Phones: W. 197 & 131

OUR HIRE CARS ARE THE BEST

We are Agents for the

INTERSTATE, HUPMOBILE, CHANDLER, MAXWELL, PREMIER AND MOON

Motors Cars, of which, in most cases, we carry stocks.

We carry out Repairs of all descriptions, and undertake Painting and Upholstering Work. We are experts in Body Building, etc. Pay a visit to our works; we shall be pleased to show you over.

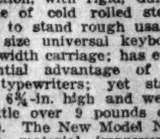
Spare Parts, Accessories, R.O.M. and FISK Tyres, and general supplies of all descriptions

THE
SHANGHAI GARAGE CO., LTD.
SHANGHAI

The All British
Standard
LIGHT CAR
Specially designed for the Owner Driver.
Send your enquiry for early delivery of post-war model to—
Standard Motor Company, Ltd., Coventry.

The NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITER

(Model No. 3)



Here is a portable typewriter of standard type-bar construction, with rigid, durable frame of cold rolled steel—built to stand rough usage—full size universal keyboard, full width carriage; has every essential advantage of the big typewriters; yet stands only 6¾-in. high and weighs a little over 9 pounds complete. The New Model No. 3 is a material improvement over all previous models in fact, a great little machine. Two colour ribbon, backspacer, easy removal of typebars, etc.

Complete with Carrying Case Mx. $75

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
22 Nanking Rd., Shanghai.
Phone, C4778.
Cable Add. "Mackbauck"

V. K. SHEN & SON

9 BUBBLING WELL RD. — *Furniture Makers and Interior Decorators* — TEL.: CENTRAL 1710

SPECIALISTS IN—Shop Fittings. Bank Fixtures. Office Equipment and Furniture. Opera Chairs and Other Seatings. All Architectural Joiner's Work for All Purposes, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Perfect Workmanship —:— Proper Construction —:— Latest Designs

WORKS: 330—343 CHENGTU ROAD

Business and Official - - Notices - -

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1919

Accountant Wanted

Large international export and import house has good position available at Shanghai for experienced Accountant. Thorough knowledge of Chinese exchange conditions essential. With application please send full reference and statement of past experience. Apply to Box 114, THE CHINA PRESS.

23443

NOTICE

We beg to announce that Mr. K. Begdon late of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., will join our staff from the 15th inst., and take over the management of our Advertising Department.

THE ORIENTAL PRESS.
MATTEO BOS,
General Manager.

23485

NOTICE

The power of attorney heretofore granted by the KLAUBER TRADING CORPORATION to B. F. Brown has this day been cancelled.

Klauber Trading Corporation,
HENRY REBHAN,
President.

May 9, 1919.

23499

Shanghai Horticultural Society

The Spring Flower Show will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday and Thursday, May 21st and 22nd.

C. C. STEVENSON,
Hon. Secretary.

23491

LOST

Delivery order, issued by the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf and Godown Co., Pootung, B/L No. 179, for two cases screws, ex s.s. "Slavic Prince," marked A 211 C.E.&Co. D

This is now declared null and void and the public are warned against negotiating same. Duplicate is being issued.

ARKELL & DOUGLAS, INC.,
38 Canton Road.

23501

SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB

The Annual General Meeting will be held on board the "Foam" Monday next, May 12th, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order
H. W. WELMAN, *Hon. Sec.*

23448

THE S.S. "TUNGUS"

will leave Shanghai for

VLADIVOSTOCK

On the 16th instant.

For Freight (Godown accommodation at Vladivostock guaranteed) and Passage, apply to

S. HEIMANN & COMPANY,
19A Canton Road,
Telephone, Central 1604.

23470

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

Shanghai Race Club

SPRING RACE MEETING, 1919

NOTICE

Only Bank-notes issued by the following Banks in Shanghai will be accepted at this Race Meeting:—

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Bank of China (Shanghai issue)
Bank of Communications (Shanghai issue)
Bank of Taiwan
Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger
Banque de l'Indo Chine
Banque Industrielle de Chine
Commercial Bank of China
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank
International Banking Corporation
Mercantile Bank of India
Netherlands Trading Society (Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij)
Ningpo Commercial Bank
Russo-Asiatic Bank
Yokohama Specie Bank

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

22307

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

SPRING RACE MEETING, 1919

The OFF DAY RACES will be held TODAY,
Saturday, 10th May.

The Program Includes
THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE-CHASE, 5th RACE
THE SPRING HANDICAP
THE GRIFFINS' HANDICAP.

The Races will commence at 2.15 p.m. PROMPT.

Admission ..... $1 each.

The public can obtain Badges at the Gate.

Teas for Members and Grand Stand Ticket Holders will be served in the Coffee Room.

Tea Tickets.....50 cents each.

The Public Band will be in attendance.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

23483

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

4th EXTRA RACE MEETING
17th May, 1919.

Members are reminded that Entries for the above Race Meeting will close at the Grand Stand at 7 p.m. on MONDAY, 12th May. Entry forms are obtainable at the Grand Stand.

In the case of Ponies entered for the above Race Meeting and being sold previous to the Meeting, such sales will be considered as "sold with all engagements for the 4th Extra Race Meeting" and Entries will hold good provided the purchaser is a Member of the Shanghai Race Club.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

23498

MR. & MRS. O. THORESEN.

p.p.c.

23502

TUNGSTEN OFFERED BY PRODUCER.

We have been given a sole agency by the largest *tungsten producers* in Kiangsi and Hunan, which two provinces are the source of production of this ore. We are ready to contract with buyers for periodical supply or to supply any time at buyer's order. Regarding prices, terms, and other particulars, please call at our Office or write to us.

WAH CHANG TRADING CORPORATION,
9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai.

23475

AMERICAN ARMY OFFICER

leaving the service soon, desires position in China. Has experience in office work and a good knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply to Box 481, THE CHINA PRESS.

23024

HIRANO WATER

Reynell's

AT ALL HOTELS
AT ALL CLUBS

PURITY GUARANTEED

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

The busy man who lives far out should try

SULLIVAN'S for LUNCH

11.30 until 2 p.m. (excepting Sunday)
SULLIVAN'S CANDY STORE,
Nanking Road.

Municipal Notification

No. 2602.

7% LOAN 1919

Price of Issue until further notice 95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1919.

22364

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB

Members of the Shanghai Cricket Club will be "At Home" to their friends on Monday next, 12th instant, from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

C. D. FIELD,
Secretary.

23420

CHEAP SALE

40% DISCOUNT
OFF ALL GOODS
For Four Weeks Only

GOLD, SILVERWARE, JADES

Gems and other precious Stones

SING FAT & CO.
43A Kiangse Road

22235

Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

Notice is hereby given that the fifth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 27 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 14th day of May, 1919, at 4.30 p.m. for presentation of the Report of the Directors, and Accounts to the 31st December, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 12th to Wednesday, the 14th May, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.

22359

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 14

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

We Specialize In

FILING CABINETS

(Steel and Oak)

FILING SYSTEMS AND SUPPLIES

Before buying elsewhere, phone us or call at our show-room.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 12 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add.: Meckhauck

Manager Wanted

Large international export and import house has good position available for experienced American Manager of branch office at one of the principal ports. Thorough knowledge of Chinese produce essential. With application please send full reference and statement of past experience. Apply to Box 113, THE CHINA PRESS.

23442

Shanghai Women's Christian Temperance Union

Fourth Annual Garden Fete.
May 10th, 3.30 to 6.30
at 197 Bubbling Well Road.

Tea—Instrumental and Vocal Music.

Address by Dr. Walter Hiltner, entitled

"The Intemperate Hornet."

A welcome to all!
Come!!!

23469

Radio Station open to traffic

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that the Undersigned has totally restored its transmitting power from the damage by Typhoon and already resumed its service as usual since May 6th, 1919. Messages for ships will be forwarded to Woosung through The Chinese Telegraph Administration, the Bund, Shanghai, without any additional cost to the sender.

Call Signal	XSG
Radius of sending ...	750 Miles (Day) 1300 „ (Night)
Wave Length	600 M for Ships 1600 M „ all Land Stations in China
Duties on Watch	24 Hours day and night
Rate	50 centimes per word no minimum charge.

For further particulars and information please address to our office at Woosung.

WOOSUNG WIRELESS STATION,
BOARD OF COMMUNICATIONS.

23468

Exchange and Mart

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE: Studebaker seven-seater touring car, electric light, self-starter, four-cylinder forty horse-power engine, in perfect running order, complete with all tools, two new tyres fitted on rear wheels, price taels 1,250.00. Can be seen by arrangement, Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 106, THE CHINA PRESS.

23424 M.17.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED lady stenographer and typist (British) excellent references, desires post with reliable firm, or any post of trust. Apply to Box 126, THE CHINA PRESS.

23488 M.18

APARTMENTS

14-15 Quinsan Gardens
One large front room to let, with full board, to couple or to bachelor. Telephone North 482.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply Mrs. POLLOCK.

TO LET,

Well-furnished rooms, bathrooms and verandahs attached, hot and cold water. Kitchen under personal supervision.

70 and 72 Bubbling Well Road.

22207

FLAT to let, in Western district. Consists of three rooms, two bathrooms, verandah and kitchen. Apply to Box 131, THE CHINA PRESS.

23497 A.13.

TO LET, one unfurnished flat, North Szechuen Road Extension. Apply to Box 132, THE CHINA PRESS.

23500 M.11.

TO LET, room and board, 6 Wayside Road. Madame Autoinette.

23456 M.20.

TO LET, four or five rooms, a bathroom, a kitchen, and wide verandahs. Apply to 41 Range Road.

22370

TO LET with board, large newly furnished flats, and single rooms with private bathrooms attached. All modern conveniences, tennis court, garage, stabling and telephone. Apply to Box 32, THE CHINA PRESS.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, a lady living in the Central district and going abroad this month is desirous of letting her furnished flat for nine months on reasonable terms. Further particulars on application to Box 130, THE CHINA PRESS.

23493 M.11.

FURNISHED HOUSE to let in French town, near trams, from 1st August to end January, five rooms, two bathrooms, attic, garden, also telephone. Tls. 70 per month. Apply to Box 129, THE CHINA PRESS.

23492 M.13.

TO LET, modern residence, six rooms, two baths, large garden. In best residential district in French Concession. Tls. 150 per month. 34 Rue Massenet. China Realty Co., Ltd.

TO LET, from June 1st, modern detached residence in fine locality, five rooms. Garden. Tls. 100 per month. 197 Bis Avenue due Roi Albert. China Realty Co., Ltd.

TO LET, 497 Avenue Joffre. Residence containing six rooms, two baths, attic. Hot and cold water. Garden. Tls. 85.00 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd.

23496

FOR RENT, large house on Szechuen Road Extension, near Public Park, two years' lease, furniture and fittings to be taken over. Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.

23486 M.14.

KULING HOUSE for rent, well-furnished, superb location, four bedrooms, etc. Reply to Box 118, THE CHINA PRESS.

23462 M.11.

TO LET, 20 Yates Road, detached eight-roomed residence, tennis, garage, stabling. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

22386

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, excellent residence of four large and three small rooms. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

22387

TO LET, 450-E Avenue Joffre, residence of six rooms. Modern improvements. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

22388

SITUATION VACANT

LADY stenographer: good salary to start. Must be rapid and efficient. Give references, which will be held confidential. Apply to Box 128, THE CHINA PRESS.

23490 M.13.

WANTED: For a special trip to Southern part of China American Mining Engineer. Apply stating qualifications and terms. Apply to Box 134, THE CHINA PRESS.

23505 M.13.

WANTED: A girl to commence in an American office on the telephone switch board, one who is prepared to fit herself for a better position in the office when the opportunity opens. One studying stenography and typewriting preferred. Apply stating nationality and salary expected to commence. Reply to Box 133, THE CHINA PRESS.

23503 M.13.

WANTED, a compradore for export/import firm. Good securities and qualifications required. Apply to Box 121, THE CHINA PRESS.

23473 M.15.

WANTED, someone to handle business correspondence. Three or four hours per day. State terms to Box 119, THE CHINA PRESS.

23464 M.10.

RELIABLE Japanese amah wanted by lady in Chefoo to look after two children, three and five years old. Must be well recommended. Apply to Box 107, THE CHINA PRESS.

23430 M.10.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

FINE MODERN FRONTS

for

SHOPS

and or

OFFICES.

BEN BUILDING,
25 Avenue Edouard VII.

23504

OFFICES to let, new buildings 14 and 16 Canton Road; entire ground-floor and all second-floor, No. 16; one half ground-floor and all second-floor, No. 14. Will divide to suit tenants' requirements. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

23356

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box, 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

23354

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, a trained pedigree pointer dog, three years old. Apply to Box 127, THE CHINA PRESS.

23489 M.13.

FOR SALE, Indian motor-cycle, 7½ H.P., in perfect condition, supplied with comfortable side-car, electrically lighted throughout. Tls. 425 or nearest offer. Owner leaving for Home. Apply to Box 125, THE CHINA PRESS.

23487 M.13.

FOR SALE, upright grand piano by Broadwood and Sons, indistinguishable from new. Beautiful action and tone, cost $800, will accept reasonable offer. Reply to Box 120, THE CHINA PRESS.

23472 M.11.

FOR SALE, one 6-cylinder "Buick" Roadster, in thoroughly good condition, less than 12 months old. Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply Arnhold Bros. and Co., Ltd., Engineering Department, 4 The Bund.

23479

RARE opportunity for collectors and others. Complete set Japanese colour prints; 53 views of Tokkaido by Hiroshige, in beautiful condition, also a few other prints, all genuine. Inspection can be arranged. Will sell cheap. Apply to Box 123, THE CHINA PRESS.

23480 M.11.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Klukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver: 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer Esq., Chairman,
E. V. D. Parr Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHENS,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,000,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	2,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, Banque de Paris et des Paya-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
(Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650
General Office: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Y according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit grant on approved securities.

Savings Accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIA MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000,00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

中 華 匯 業 銀 行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Klukiang	
Tsinkiangpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
8,441, Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
E. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .U.S. $2,563,000.00

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Klukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 80 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunnanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciie Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 900,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up) $600,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec., 1918).. $3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.

Banking by Mail.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.

Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.

Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital .. Frs. 50,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Betoh
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

Head Office—New York City
Head Office for Far East—Shanghai

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES
Peking-Tientsin-Hankow

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service, and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Siccawei Weather Report

Friday, May 9, 1919.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	8 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches	29.71	29.73
Variation for 24 hrs.	-0.03	-0.05
Variation for 12 hrs.	-0.02	-0.04
Wind Direction	SE	SSE
Humidity	93	71
Wind—Miles per hour	16.8	23.0
Temperature (Fahr.)	68°7	783.3
Nebulosity (0-10)	4	4
Rainfall, inches	—	—

8.—Still very hot weather with moderate but frequent discharges of atmospheric electricity; fine at Shanghai; overcast, as a rule, in the Northern and Central districts, when low pressures systems are developing.

9.—Very fine weather with fresh falling.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on May 6, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	16-20
Pomfret	„	14-16
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	40-50
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	18-20
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	60-1.00
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	$0.80-$1.20
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	18-20
Plover	„	8-10
Quail	„	20-22
Snipe	„	14-16
Teal	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Wild Duck	each	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Woodcock	„	40-45
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	16-20
Bananas	„	12-14
Cherries	„	10-12
Chestnuts	„	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	10-20
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	15-25
Peaches	„	none
Pears	„	10-12
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	10
Plums	„	8-10
Pumeloes	each	20-30
Pineapples	„	none
Strawberries	per lb.	40-60
Walnuts	„	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	3-4
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Cabbage	each	3-10
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	„	10-15
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	1.00
Onions	per bunch	8-10
Parsnips	„	3-4
Peas	per lb.	5-6
Potatoes	per picul	$1.60-$2.00
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	
Flour Australian	„	$4.25
Flour Shanghai	„	$2.10
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$6.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.60
Bran	„	$2.25
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai May 9, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 5/0½=Tls. 3.97
@ exch. 74.2=Mex. $5.34
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 113=Tls. 84.75
@ 74.2=Mex. $114.22
Mex. Dollars Market Rate 73.95
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1836
Native Interest ..... Tls. .04

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 48⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex., Paris an London .... Fr. 28.75
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. G.$4.67½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/1⅛
London ..... Demand 5/1⅛
India ..... Nom. T.T. 340½
Paris ..... T.T. 717½
Paris ..... Demand 720½
New York ..... T.T. 119½
New York ..... Demand 119½
Hongkong ..... T.T. 68
Japan ..... T.T. 42⅝
Batavia ..... T.T. 295½
Singapore ..... T.T. 46

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 5/2½
London ..... 4 m/s. Cdts. 5/3½
London ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/3½
London ..... 6 m/s. Cdts. 5/4
London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/4½
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 750½
New York ..... o/d. Docy. 121½
New York ... 4 m/s. Docy. 124½

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles

Roubles 4,000 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $3.25

Customs House Exchange Rates
For May

Hk. Tls. 3.50	@	6/0½		£1
„ 1	@	703	Francs	7.83
„ 0.77	@	116½	Gold	$1
„ 1	@	43½	Yen	2.54
„ 1	@	15	Rupees	4.19
„ 1	@	1.50	Mex.	$1.50
„ 1	@	—	Roubles	—

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, May 9, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
Japanese Bonds
Purchase Railway 5%:
Tls. 38.50 May
Tls. 38.00 June
Tls. 38.10 July
Shanghai P. and S. Exchange:
Tls. 20.50 June
Tls. 20.80 July
Japan-China S. and W. Co:
Tls. 20.50 May
Tls. 20.50 July
Local Yarns:
Water Moon 16's: Tls. 169.90 May
Tls. 157.00 June
Tls. 157.00 July
Wedding: Tls. 162.50 May
Wedding: Tls. 152.00 June

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, May 9, 1919.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
Shanghai Docks Tls. 129.00 cash
Shanghai Docks Tls. 132.00 June
New Engineering Tls. 23.50
Shanghai Lands Tls. 67.00
Unofficial
Shanghai Docks Tls. 126.00

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, May 9, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
Unofficial
S.M.C. 6% 1919 Debs. @ Tls. 95.00 cash

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd., Meets

The ninth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd., took place yesterday afternoon at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Co.

There were present Messrs. W. S. Davidson (chairman), C. W. Wrightson, J. H. McMichael, E. S. Kadoorie and A. J. Welch, directors, and other shareholders, representing a total share list of 41,000.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman read the auditors' report and said:

"Gentlemen.—The report deals with the affairs of the company quite fully and the accounts are presented in the usual form.

"The areas of your two properties remain the same and the planted areas, with the exception of the removal of the coffee trees on Bando-Ardjo Estate, are unchanged.

"The removal of the coffee trees will not come to you as a surprise, as you were informed last year that the time had come to eliminate them.

"Before the trees were removed, however, the crop was harvested and astonished everyone concerned by weighing up 2,364 piculs, as against an estimate of 500. Unfortunately, the market was stagnant, owing to the Allied embargo on shipping to Holland, and this phenomenal crop resulted in a very meager profit.

"The rubber harvest was slightly below the estimate, some 3,500 lbs., due largely to the prolonged drought, but the shortage resulting from this untoward circumstance would have been made up, had the drought not been followed by the epidemic of influenza, which swept over the world.

"The price realised for the crop was low, but the reasons which contributed to this are as well known to you as to me, and I see no reason to dwell on them. The cost of production, however, shows a very gratifying reduction, which last year, at this time, was not anticipated. On Kali-Minggir the cost was reduced nearly ¾d. per pound, while on Bando-Ardjo the reduction was over 2d. and for the combined output it was over 1¾d. per pound.

"For the current year I think we may look for a further reduction in cost, but it must not be expected to be at the same rate as in the past, and I for one will be satisfied if we get it down to 7½d. per pound.

"Owing to the large number of trees thinned out, the average number of trees tapped on Kali-Minggir shows a considerable falling off from the previous year, but the yield per acre, in spite of the drought and the influenza, was but slightly affected.

"On Bando-Ardjo Estate the yield per acre shows a satisfactory increase, all things considered, and not forgetting that the average number of trees in tapping shows an increase over 1917 of over 50 percent.

"For the current year the crop is estimated at 850,000 lbs., perhaps this is a little on the high side, but, given normal weather and reasonable health conditions, should easily be obtained.

"Both estates are reported to be in a good state of upkeep, and your directors are informed that it is the intention of the Government soon to begin to build new roads which will pass close to both of them, and which should bring about a considerable improvement in the supply of labor.

"Java, like nearly every other country in the world, suffered severely during 1918 from a shortage of foodstuffs, which made it necessary for the Government to take measures to improve matters and this it did by insisting upon every available and suitable bit of ground being planted. Naturally, this action on the part of the Government interfered with the supply of labor during the rice planting and harvesting seasons, and more difficulties were met with in 1918 in maintaining an adequate force than in any year previously.

"Turning now to the accounts, you will see that the working account of the Dutch company discloses a profit of f.215,055.10, which compares very unfavorably with the f.531,500 made in 1917 or even the f.357,300 of 1916. Of course, in those two years the contribution from the coffee was not insignificant, as the crops were larger and the prices better, whereas in 1918 both coffee and rubber prices reached a very low level.

"From what I have told you about production and cost for the current year, it will be obvious to you that, if the present price of rubber is maintained and if the cost of production is reduced to 7½d. per pound, the result of this year's working should not be far short of the sum made in 1917.

"Expenditure on Capital Account amounted to f.14,000, and is fully explained in the report.

"Income tax was not collected for the year 1917, and the sum held in reserve has been increased by f.15,000 to cover that for 1918.

"There is nothing in the accounts of the Shanghai company that calls for comment, except to point out to you that through a clerical error the rate of exchange for the dividend paid by the Dutch company is shown as 274 instead of 275.

"As regards the financial position of the companies, this may be put briefly, as follows:

"After paying the dividend recommended, the Dutch company's surplus of liquid assets over current liabilities will amount to f.145,000, and that of the Shanghai company will be over Tls. 5,000.

"The year just closed has been a difficult and very trying one for all concerned in the rubber planting industry, and your directors wish to record their appreciation of the services rendered and the good work done by the company's agents in Java and the managers of its estates and their staffs.

"That is all I have to say, gentlemen, but before formally proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, if I have not dealt with matters fully enough and if there are any questions you wish to ask, I shall do my best to answer them."

No questions being asked, the following resolutions were put forward and carried:

That the directors' report and statement of accounts as presented be passed.—Proposed by Mr. W. S. Davidson, seconded by Mr. C. W. Wrightson.

That a dividend of 25 tael cents per share be paid.—Proposed by Mr. W. S. Davidson, seconded by Mr. J. H. McMichael.

That Mr. C. W. Wrightson be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. E. S. Kadoorie, seconded by Mr. A. J. Welch.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Mathews be elected auditors to the company for the ensuing year.—Proposed by Mr. W. S. Davidson, seconded by Mr. C. W. Wrightson.

Rubber Outputs

	March.	April.
Alma	24,500	21,000
Amherst	3,652	3,376
Anglo-Dutch	81,500	73,500
Anglo-Java	233,000	217,000
Ayer Tawah	26,861	22,217
Batu Anam	22,000	20,202
Bukit Toh Alang	11,855	12,500
Bute	15,000	17,900
Chempedak	8,000	10,000
Chemor	16,594	16,589
Cheng	17,145	17,841
Consolidated	52,513	49,162
Dominion	39,409	38,635
Gula Kalumpong	110,000	108,000
Java Consolidated	85,000	81,000
Kamunting	17,898	20,971
Kapala	11,077	—
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	8,360	8,500
Kota Bahroe	31,428	32,822
Kroewoek	59,000	54,000
Langkat	55,662	—
Padang	23,800	25,800
Permata	5,823	—
Pengkalan	13,664	19,088
Repah	16,000	18,000
Samagaga	13,000	—
Semambu	16,662	14,218
See Kee	—	—
Senawang	26,000	25,788
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Kelantan	13,160	9,500
Shanghai-Seremban	8,400	11,292
Shanghai-Pahang	15,670	15,316
Shanghai-Sumatra	59,070	55,100
Shanghai-Klebang	11,358	12,205
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	7,229	11,351
Sungei Duri	19,712	23,333
Taiping	10,051	—
Tanah Merah	28,500	32,000
Tebong	73,000	75,000
Ulobri	5,222	5,589
Ziangbe	82,000	82,000

Lace! Lace! Lace!

KON YIH & CO.

Manufacturers and Exporters of all Kinds of
HAND-MADE LACES and EMBROIDERIES

Also dealers in
Human Hair, Hair Nets and Hair Filters

N. B. Goods sold in wholesale as well as retail lots

94, Hankow Road, Shanghai.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coke Coal

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

HIRE CARS
$3.00 Per Hour $3.00
($1.00 Minimum)
Phone: CENTRAL 4257
The Hudford Garage
89-91 RUE MONTAUBAN

(2)
Cheap Lighting

Everybody, of course, knows that electricity is the cleanest, softest and in ALL respects the best illuminant, but not everybody yet knows that

THE METAL LAMP

has cut down the cost of electric lighting to a third of its former amount making it the CHEAPEST illuminant.

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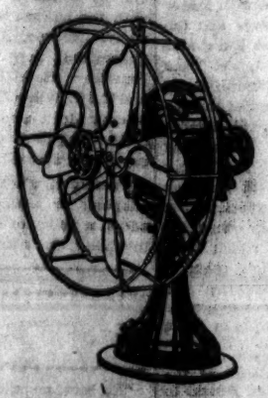

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WEATHER

Bad weather on the coasts of the Eastern and Yellow Seas. Possibilities of thundershowers.

MARRIAGE

HENDRY-SUTCLIFFE:—On May 8, 1919, at 7 p.m., in the Methodist Church in Huchow, China, Rev. J. L. Hendry officiating, Lieut. J. L. Hendry, late of the British C. L. C. in France, to Lutie Estelle, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Sutcliffe of San Antonio, Texas. Vice-Consul Allen G. Loehr of the American Consulate General, Shanghai, was present as official witness.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Shanghai, May 10, 1919

The Treaty Of Peace

UNTIL all the provisions of the treaty of peace have been received in full, properly ordered and analysed in all their complexity, and immensity of scope, discussion would be only superficial. Furthermore the summary to a considerable degree only bears out the forecasts of the principal provisions as brought by the daily news cables. Two clauses, however, stand out as new and conspicuous.

The first and more important is the provision for the occupation by troops of the Allied and Associated Powers of German territory west of the Rhine, including the bridgeheads, for fifteen years or until all the terms of the treaty are executed. Provision also is made for gradual evacuation of certain districts at intervals of five years. The purpose, of course, is to give the Allies a guaranty that Germany will fulfill its undertakings under the treaty, but it is an obligation for which the Allied publics were on the whole unprepared and it will raise numerous questions in each of the Allied countries. How large shall the armies be? How shall they be apportioned among the various Powers? How shall they be raised within each country—by volunteer enlistments, by compulsory assignments from professional standing armies, by conscription? And how will the publics take it? It is part of the price of war, of course, as much as the winning of it, and probably entirely logical, but people in masses are not logical and they are undeniably war-weary. They want to return out of the nightmare to normality.

The second provision concerns the former Kaiser. His surrender to the Allies is to be demanded of the Netherlands government, he is to be tried on a charge of a "supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties," Wilhelm, Wilhelm the Divine, the Omnipotent, the Omniscient, who drew the sword that never would be sheathed and declared death to Anglo-Saxondom—Wilhelm is to be tried before a tribunal made up of a representative of each of his five principal enemies. Well, there is retribution in this world after all. And the way of the transgressor is hard and the wages of sin is sometimes worse than death. But O the shades of Bismarck and of Liebknecht!

Here, too, there is considerable surprise, for we had been given to understand in the cables that only a general indictment was to be drawn against the Kaiser, and he was not to be formally tried. And here, too, numerous questions will be raised. How shall the blame be apportioned among the Kaiser and the other apostles of schrecklichkeit? How shall the complex be resolved? And what principles of international law shall be applied, or what precedents shall be set? And what will be the procedure and what the penalty? As a spectacle, at any rate, it will be the most dramatic in history: autocrat of one of the powerful nations in the world, a year ago holding rule over the greatest Empire since the Roman and threatening, and almost succeeding, to make half the planet his domain, now tried as a criminal and facing death or exile! It is awsing to know that you are watching history being written on the blank page of time.

The Rev. Symons' Appointment

THE appointment of the Rev. C. J. F. Symons as Dean of Holy Trinity Cathedral in succession to Dean Walker is a source of gratification to more than those who attend the Church of England services, for the office necessarily carries with it quasi-public functions. Unstintingly and unostentatiously he has given himself in the interest of the community in his twenty years of residence, as unstintingly and unostentatiously given his all to his country. No higher praise need be given him than to say that he will fill adequately the vacancy left by Dean Walker. Of Dean Walker anything in the nature of eulogium now would smack uncomfortably of premature obituary, but it can be said that his first act not of positive service to the community will be his departure. To Mr. Symons Americans no less than British will offer sincere congratulations, and to Holy Trinity Cathedral as well.

One View Of Russia

We need a good analysis of the American writers who favor Bolshevik Russia. Personally I favor a religious theory for them. By Western civilisation, after all, one usually means the progressive civilisation of Northern Protestant Europe, with its dependencies in North America. The event upon which this whole civilisation still pivots is, I imagine, the Reformation and the wide-spread Puritan revolution, with its gospel of individualism, its passion for education and its acceptance of industrialism. Russia's civilisation, so far as an ignoramus can tell, has had no such experience. Russia never underwent any such popular convulsion as Germany or England or the whole Protestant North. The best it did was to shrug off serfdom very imperfectly, at a late date. Consequently it preserves today an attitude toward life, cultivated or crude, which is sharply at variance with the attitude of Northern Protestant Europe and its derivative America. Under such circumstances it is the habit of Northern Protestants either to patronise or to "swipe." Send a Charles Dickens to the United States or a Mark Twain to Europe and you get the pugnacious reaction. Send Henry James to Paris or Emerson to London and you get reverence, refined men crooking the pregnant hinges of the knee. If neighbors are so difficult to interpret, think of Russia, separated not only by miles but by real differences in common sense. The traditional Northerner thinks these differences in common sense mean Russian inferiority.

A few Northern Protestants, however, are so ripe for a change in their own tradition that the experience of non-Puritan Russia is a revelation. Where the imaginative Englishmen and Germans and Scandinavians took their compensation in Italy in the nineteenth century, the imaginative Northerners now seem to find it in Russia—and with larger consequences to themselves and the world. It is chiefly these Europeans who are ready to shed, not their standards but their presumptions. It is they who can best realise the extradordinary value of Russia's independent evolution. And on entering a life still saturated, still marshy and boggy and swampy, with religious ideas, they usually experience a liberation of much in their own characters and personalities which Western civilisation had taught them to goose-step. After breaking the goose-step, however, the uneven Russian discipline of life seems to cause much mental sprawling. Hence a riotous confusion of opinion, through which one can only be sure of the penetrating allurement of Russia to Westerners aching for a change.

Test this theory on John Reed, Louise Bryant, Ernest Poole, Maurice Baring, Arthur Ransome, Albert Rhys Williams, Hugh Walpole, Arthur Bullard, H. G. Wells and the rest. The less these writers' conventionality and fear the more they seem to swim deeply into Russian thought and feeling. Mr. Arthur Ransome is a good type of the Westerner who had de-Puritanised himself long before he went to Russia. The same may be hinted to John Reed. Men like Ernest Poole, on the other hand, assert their Western common sense when they feel themselves slipping under the seductiveness of Russia. They are attracted to Russia and Russians, being artists, but just as they begin to go under they remember the superior civilisation of Chicago or South Amboy, and they jerk back. Perhaps they are right. Mr. G. B. Shaw, at any rate, shows good old Northern Protestantism in wanting Russia left outside the League of Nations. There is nothing of the great, irregular, fuscous, wild, windy flame of Russia about the incandescent Shaw.—Salann in *New Republic*.

Secret Of Mr. Wilson's Great Prestige At Paris

By Frank H. Simonds

Paris, March 20.—Reports from America are of such fragmentary and conflicting character that it is hardly possible to form the slightest accurate notion of what is happening at home. Yet all these reports indicate clearly enough the total misapprehension of conditions as they exist in Paris.

When the President set sail for America little more than a month ago he had on the whole suffered a material diminution in prestige and popularity in France and England. This was due to the fact that it was universally recognised that in pursuit of his own objective, the league of nations, he had materially postponed at least the preliminary peace arrangement with Germany and a corresponding reduction of tension in Europe.

Yet a month later, when Mr. Wilson returned to Europe, he was able brusquely to upset all arrangements that had been made in his absence to hasten the preliminary settlement; he was able to do this without encountering open opposition from the French or British governments, whose political existence was placed in jeopardy by postponement.

Why? For a simple reason. All Allied Europe recognises the essential fact that the war is not yet over; that it will not be over until its consequences have been liquidated in a safe peace, a well buttressed European situation. All Allied Europe equally clearly recognises that only with America's continuing aid can a safe peace be obtained and preserved.

Mr. Wilson's Boston speech conquered Allied Europe because it convinced it that Mr. Wilson and his party were fighting Europe's cause in America; that only in the domestic victory of Mr. Wilson was the salvation of Europe to be realised.

Accordingly, when Mr. Wilson reached Paris again his position had been fortified, not weakened, by domestic political dissensions. He was welcomed as the great American who was fighting for Europe in America; he resumed his paramount influence in the peace conference.

If the Republican party had attacked the league of nations covenant, if it had at one time indicated its determination that the United States should finish the great task in Europe, and its equal conviction that Mr. Wilson's covenant, based upon mistaken principles, must be totally transformed, the situation would have been quite different. No government in Europe cares a red cent about the covenant of the league of nations; only Mr. Wilson and a few British statesmen like Lord Robert Cecil, who mainly composed it, regard it as of importance. The people of the various nations have only the vaguest ideas about it; they take it as a symbol, not as a legal document.

In the course of the Paris conference, the league of nations has come to be the concrete demonstration of the intention of America to complete its task of winning the war by giving the necessary continuing influence to removing the ruin, by lending moral as well as material aid, by continuing to be associated with the nations which fought Germany. Europe, Allied Europe, has understood, now understands, that American association can only be had if Mr. Wilson's league of nations is created; it also understands that if the league is created, America's support is assured.

Therefore, when the Republicans adopted, or seemed to Europe to adopt, a policy of desertion, a course involving the abandonment of our European Allies, Europe naturally concluded that Mr. Wilson was their single hope, their one friend in America, the leader whose victory alone could assure the greater victory which was for them a question of life or death. An attack upon the league of nations leaves Europe cold. Millions of plain people demanded some sort of international understanding which will make future wars impossible, but beyond a vague aspiration there is little clear thinking. In France, the league of nations idea has enlisted little support, only moderate support in Britain. But the thing that the league of nations symobilises—namely, American participation in world reorganisation, is a thing of infinite value in all eyes. This is what opposition in America seemed at this distance to have assailed.

Today, Mr. Wilson's influence in Europe, which is irresistible, rests upon the general belief that he and his party in America are fighting to have America remain a force for good and for sanity in the world, while his opponents are seeking to have the United States abandon her incompletely finished task in Europe, flee home and erect a barbed wire fence about America. If we should do this, I believe the most sober-minded men over here are satisfied that all Europe would go Bolshevist—certainly that is my own view.

Thus in effect the campaign in America has taken precisely the one course which compelled Europe to accept the actual domination of Mr. Wilson in the Paris convention, to permit him to postpone all peace plans, to confuse and complicate all proceedings, to make everything wait on his own league of nations plan, because it attacked Mr. Wilson at the one precise point where Europe was bound to support him.

One reads with amazement American discussion of the provisions of the leauge of nations covenant. No one in Europe gives them passing notice save in a few restricted quarters. One similarly reads with amazement the assertion that all Europe is enthusiastically committed to the covenant of the league of nations. This is mere nonsense. Europe is interested in keeping as much futility and ignorance out of the covenant as possible; its interest in the text is purely negative; it doesn't believe in the text as such.

Last of all one comes to the point of view of Americans in Europe outside of the President's entourage. These have no interest in the league of nations covenant. They recognise that all through the early stages of the war the President was totally out of accord with their sympathy with the Allied cause; they believe, not too unreasonably, that he cares little now about anything but abstract academic phrases.

So long as opposition in America concentrates its attack upon the principle of American association with Europe in the preservation of peace, in the reorganisation of life and industry on the old basis Mr. Wilson will continue to exercise undisputed mastery in the Paris conference, in which no man agrees with his abstract principles, all men chafe at his insistence upon postponing peace until he has carried out his own program. But not only that, but after peace comes, every appeal Europe can make to the heart and conscience of America will be made on Mr. Wilson's behalf, if he is permitted to retain his present position of sole champion in America of the cause of European salvation, the first friend of our stricken Allies, for whom American friendship, moral as well as material, is a matter of life and death.

Topics In Brief

"No beer, no work," will probably subside into near-beer and nearwork. —*Boston Herald.*

It is hard to tell whether a German Government has been set up or framed up.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Too many bath-tubs, safety-razors, and cakes of soap in this country to make possible a big crop of red anarchy.—*Utica Observer.*

What we need is a law that will make an unjust strike impossible and a just strike unnecessary.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Considerable astuteness was shown by James Monroe in limiting his much-discussed doctrine strictly to one point.—*Washington Star.*

The Government claims that it has decreased train-robbery; there be those who insist that every train-ride is a robbery now.—*Venango Herald.*

Another result of international amity will be the final recognition of the consumer as a person having equal rights with others.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Among the chief troubles of a proud father in some of those South Sea Islands these days is trying to figure out whether the new heir ought to be christened Woodrow or George.—*Manila Bulletin.*

By changing the abbreviation of California to Calif. to avoid chances for mistake, a suggestion may be accepted to change Miss. to Mrs., so that Mississippi may be wholly differentiated from Missouri. — *Lowell Courier Citizen.*

Far be it from us to say that the Government runs smoother every time a cabinet officer goes away.—*Washington Post.*

If there's one thing that hurts more than having to pay an income tax, it's not having to pay an income tax.—*Elmira Star-Gazette.*

Nothing but war could have taught us that the Kaiser didn't raise his boy to be a soldier.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Critics of President Wilson appear to object to the I in his Ideals.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Road To The Mountain

By Amy Lowell

He rode along the turnpike way,
With yellow daffodils a-springing,
A poet on a flea-bitten gray,
The birds were singing.

Out from behind an oak-tree came
An ancient man, all bent and tangled;
Like unwound wire, he was lame,
And his body jangled.

"So up the mountain is your speed"
He shook his stick and coughed and cackled.
"Up the great mountain, riding a steed
That's spavined and hackled.

Each hock is apple-puffed, his knees
Are broken, and he's badly winded"—
The rusty voice stopped on a sneeze,
For no one minded.

The poet rode on through spotted shade,
His harness buckles ting-a-linging,
When down a foot-path skipped a maid,
With wide skirts swinging.

She stopped a moment to gape and gaze,
And the budding elm-trees sprigged her over
With sliding meshes of crown-green haze,
A butterfly cover.

"Your horse is very small," said she,
"If those four feet cannot trot faster,
You might as well stay where you be.
Think of it, Master.

"An hour hence and scarce a mile
Will you be from where you now are faring.
Why not dismount and stay awhile,
For the sun is flaring."

Pit-pat, pit-pat, the beating hoofs
Scatters of pebbles and dust are flinging,
Under the weaving, waving roofs,
Like birds a-winging.

Through the cobbled streets of a little town,
Round a corner, and past a turning,
The poet and his flea-bitten gray are blown,
Like leaf-smoke burning.

A puff of gray, a darting feather;
Gravel pecking a window-pane;
A spark underfoot, a creak of leather;
They are up the lane.

Up the lane to the leaves again,
And trees and trees in endless stringing,
A flat, green square like a counterpane
And church-bells ringing.

Kettledrum strokes on an organ's drone,
The flea-bitten gray past the church-door canters,
Thudding drum echoes out of the stone,
Confusing the chanters.

Round hoofs pick, and nick, and fly.
A shadow close to white dust clinging,
Shot at a line of purple sky,
And a hill wind stinging.

Waves awash and a ferry stalled.
Thunder-darkened, rain-ringed river.
Frantic cries of boat-men appalled.
A splash. A quiver.

Snorting vise on the further bank,
A flat-bellied gallop far on again
Between thick bushes, steaming and dank,
Till sun dries rain.

He rides along the turnpike way,
With blue hills over green hills springing,
A poet on a flea-bitten gray,
And the poet is singing.

(*New York Tribune*)

What 'Tonnage' Means

To many persons, who are not experienced shipbuilders, the various uses of the term "tonnage" in relation to the size of a ship may be confusing. The following article from the Pusey and Jones' "Shipbuilder" explain the terms well and makes a clean distinction between the various ways in which they are used.

There are four kinds of tonnage in use in shipping circles. They are gross tonnage, net registered tonnage, deadweight carrying capacity and displacement.

Deadweight tonnage is what the vessel actually can carry in tons of heavy cargo, plus stores and bunker coal.

Gross tonnage is based on the cubic contents of the hull, with certain arbitrary spaces deducted, and has little bearing on cargo-carrying capacity of the vessel.

Net registered tonnage is gross tonnage, with certain allowances for crew space and machinery space deducted, and has little bearing on the deadweight carrying capacity of the vessel.

Displacement is the total weight of the vessel when full of cargo—that is, the weight of her hull plus her deadweight tonnage.

In round numbers a ship of 8,000 tons deadweight would stand about as follows:

Deadweight carrying capacity	8,000
Gross tonnage	5,000
Net Registered	3,000
Displacement	12,000

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

YOU MUST CALL TO SEE ME-
I'D LOVE TO-
JUST LOOK- DAUGHTER HAS PICKED OUT THE MOST STYLISH GIRL HERE TO TALK TO-
SHE CERTAINLY KNOWS HOW TO GET IN WITH SOCIETY FOLKS-
WHY IS IT YOU CAN'T PICK OUT CLASSY MEN TO GO WITH- FIND OUT WHO THAT GIRL'S FATHER IS AN' CULTIVATE HIS ACQUAINTANCE
I KNOW HER FATHER
THAT'S DINTY MOORE'S DAUGHTER-
GMcMANUS 3-19

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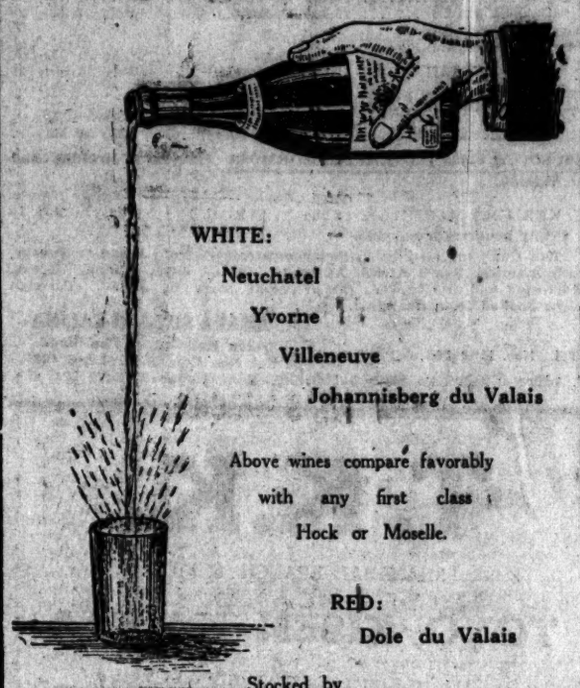

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An Air Honeymoon

By Paul Bewsher
(London Daily Mail)

The confetti whirled about their heads. The bride gave her mother the last kiss. The door of the motor slammed.

"Do you know where we are going to be tonight, Joyce?" asked the bridegroom, as the car slid quietly down the grey misty streets. "Guess!"

"I can't, dear, but I am very curious to know."

"Rome!"

"Tomorrow night, you mean! How exciting! How do we go—Folkestone, and Paris?"

"No, we are going to be there tonight! Tonight you will see the stars glitter over the Coliseum. Look out of the windows and dream!"

Outside the polite London life of South Kensington and Chelsea flowed sedately by the windows—grey spires and bare trees lay against the cloudy sky, errand boys chatted with housemaids, red pillar boxes, white aproned nurse, and blue policemen drifted by.

An hour later they moved high over the Hertfordshire fields, sitting side by side in a glasswindowed cabin.

They both wore overcoats, but no goggles or masks or flying boots were necessary, for a pleasant warmth pervaded the little room. Although the height indicator showed 6,000ft. the thermometer showed 80deg.

The luggage was stowed away in lockers in front of and behind them, in order not to upset the balance.

The bride, though she had flown before, kept on crying out with delight:

"Look! There's the Crystal Palace—did you see the windows flash? Do we pass near father's house in Putney? Let's go there if we can."

The machine swings round and crosses the misty sea of roofs with its long veils of smoke.

"Are you diving, dear? Oh, look! They're all in the garden!"

* * *

The straggling suburbs of Southern London are passed, and over the tidy countryside of Kent the happy companions pass. To the left gleams here and there the winding Thames. The bride looks downward to the left at the smoke of Chatham and the Medway lime works, when the pilot touches her hand.

"Look, Joyce! Right ahead—do you see that silver line? It is the sea!"

Soon Canterbury lies beneath them, and ahead they can see in a great misty curve the Isle of Thanet, from Birchington to Ramsgate.

When they are ten miles from the coast the shores of France lie before them, and they can see the sunlight throwing a radiance over the white cliffs and the green fields. The Channel seems a mere glittering lake, and scarcely a few minutes after they have left the English coast the bridegroom is throttling down the engine to land at the Boulogne aerodrome to register.

His papers are in order. He signs the necessary forms, sitting inside the machine, winks at the genial French Customs officer, slips him a tip, and pushes the throttle forward.

"We'll stop at Dijon for something to eat," he says. . . . "and then for Rome! The 'bus is doing fine! We'll get there tonight all right, I think. The weather's keeping up and there will be a brilliant moon."

They fly southeast for half an hour, the bride looking curiously at the countryside of France, so different from England, with its unfamiliar villages and strangely colored houses.

Though she has not known it, her husband has swung the machine to the left. In a few minutes he says:

"Joyce, do you see that curious band running across the country—that is the old front line! Look! Follow my finger! See that huddle of ruins—that is Cambrai!"

* * *

The journey proceeds smoothly. At Dijon they land and go into the aerodrome hotel for a high tea of rolls and butter and eggs and honey and tea, while the tanks in the machine are being filled up.

In half an hour they are in the air again, moving steadily southeast. The countryside begins to get hilly, and after a little while they see a gleam ahead of them amid some mountains towards the horizon.

"Geneva!" he exclaims joyously. "We left at eleven—it's just after four. We'll be there in half an hour. Four hundred and twenty miles in five and a half hours is all right. We're making good time. We shall be at Turin at six o'clock! Are you very tired, dear?"

To the bride the rest of the journey was a dream far beyond the borders of reality. The flight by Mont Blanc at late twilight; the moonlight voyage over the Piedmont Alps; the brief landing on the illuminated aerodrome at Turin; the glorious moment when her splendid bridegroom pulled her to him and said, "We are going to Venice—I've changed my mind!"; the delicious moment when they glided over the glittering city of canals, where every light awoke a hundred reflections in the water below . . . And then their romantic journey from the aerodrome to the hotel in a swift-gliding gondola, round which the water whispered a thousand songs of love, as each passing lantern lit for a moment two happy faces.

Wonderful Woman

By A Husband

My wife lies very ill. For several days she has taken much less food than would nourish the proverbial sparrow. The doctor has been frank with her; he has told her that a severe operation will probably be necessary.

This morning I tiptoed into her room hoping to find her asleep after a restless night. She was sitting up in bed, bright-eyed and animated, and she was busy with a pencil.

"What are you doing, sitting up?" I cried. "You know that you have been told to keep quiet. Lie down at once. I shall tell the doctor when he comes. How dare you write letters."

"I'm not writing letters," she answered brightly, "I'm making out a list."

"Of what?"

"Of things wanted if I have to go into a nursing home and have an operation."

"Nonsense. The nurses and surgeons provide everything that is wanted."

"I wouldn't trust any surgeon to think of getting what I want," she replied. "A nice nurse might if I gave her the list and the money. But I haven't got the money. My list comes to a lot of money. I'm going to give you the list, and you must get the things. You had better go to—— or —— ——." She named two expensive drapery shops.

"What on earth are you talking about?" I demanded.

My wife smiled abstractedly, finished her list, settled down on her pillow with a contented little sigh that apparently signified "the crisis of my illness is now over," and then she handed me her list.

It was a list of articles of raiment that the fashion papers detail when they describe the trousseaux of birdes-elect. It started with the item "Four lace mob caps; be sure to choose pretty models—get a nice saleswoman to advise you," and it concluded with instructions about a dressing gown: "You ought to get a beauty for about five pounds."

* * *

What man, lying under menace of the surgeons, would think of his appearance in his bed in the nursing home? What man, after a sleepless night of pain, could sit up and make a list of pajamas and dressing gowns?

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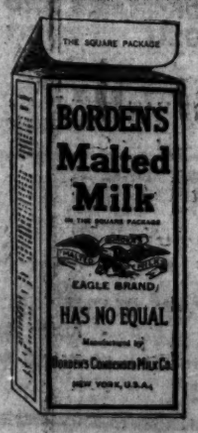

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangfoo**, Captain Johannessen, will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tafoo Maru**, Captain H. Yamanita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Saturday, May 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Talee Maru**, Captain C. Hosokawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, May 12**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luenho**, tons 2,868, Captain Jackson, will leave on **Monday, May 12**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Suiyang Maru**, Capt. S. Kusakari, will be despatched from the China Merchant's Central Wharf on **Tuesday, May 13**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, May 13**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo**, tons 2,611, Captain Smith, will leave on **Tuesday, May 13**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Fengyang Maru**, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, May 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Wednesday, May 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

AMOY & SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chinkiang**, Captain G. D. S. Mills, will leave on **Sunday, May 11**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan**, Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Sunday, May 11**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, May 12**, at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang**, Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, May 13**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, May 15**, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Bando, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, May 29**, at ———— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ———— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 10**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, May 11**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinfung**, Captain W. S. Ross, will leave on **Sunday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. **Feiching**, Captain J. Smith, will leave on **Sunday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien**, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, May 13**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.—The Steamer **Tenyo Maru**, 22,000 tons, Captain K. Hashimoto, will be despatched on **Saturday, May 10**. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 11 a.m. Customs Clock. For passage apply to **TOYO KISEN KAISHA**, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

LONDON.—The Steamer **Amur Maru**, Captain I. Hamada will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **May 25**. For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

MARSEILLES via GENOA.—The Steamer **Indo Maru**, Captain T. Yendoh, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **Saturday June 7**. For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON via MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Andes Maru**, Captain K. Goko, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **Tuesday, June 10**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 2.30 p.m.

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the R.M.S. Empress of Russia will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May	10	11.00* San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May	10	— Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May	15	— Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
May	15	— San Francisco	Archer	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May	24	— San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May	25	— Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
May	26	— San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May	27	— Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June	15	— San Francisco	West Vaca	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June	21	— San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.N. Co
June	28	— Vancouver	Ft. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July	12	— Vancouver	M. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July	19	— San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July	26	— Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May	10	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	13	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	14	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	16	— N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	17	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	18	— Kobe	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	21	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	23	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	—	— Kobe & Yokohama	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
June	—	— Kobe & Yokohama	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May	—	— Marseilles	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May	—	— London	C. of Colombo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May	10	— Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May	12	— London	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	15	— London, etc.	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
May	25	— London, etc.	Amur Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
May	26	— London	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	29	— London, etc.	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
June	7	— London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June	—	— London	Altai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June	—	— Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie
July	23	— Settle	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May	10	5.30 Ningpo	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	11	D.L. Amoy & Swatow	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
May	11	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
May	12	5.30 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
May	12	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
May	13	10.00* Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
May	13	F'chow, K'lung, Takao	Keelung M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
May	15	11.00* Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sulyang	Br.	B. & S.
May	26	— Manila & Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May	31	— Hongkong & Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May	10	— Tsingtao	Fumi Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
May	10	D.L. Tsingtao	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
May	11	10.00* W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
May	11	— Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	11	— Tientsin	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	13	3.00 W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May	10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May	10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
May	11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
May	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
May	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May	14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
May	14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May	9	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
May	9	— Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
May	9	— Hankow	Tseangtah	Chi.	I.&E.L. Co.
May	9	— River Ports	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	9	— River Ports	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
May	9	— River Ports	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May	9	— Wuhu	Sanbashi Maru	Jap.	S.T. Co.
May	9	— Tsingtao	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
May	9	— Hongkong	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May	9	— River Ports	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	9	— River Ports	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May	9	— River Ports	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
May	9	— River Ports	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
May	9	— Wuhu	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	9	— Chefoo, Newchwang	Kungping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	9	— Java Ports	Tjiliwong	H.C.	T. Co.
May	9	— Native Customs	Teli	Chi.	
May	9	— Chefoo and Tientsin	Yusang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	9	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
May	9	— Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.

C. N. C.

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For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

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S.S. Venezuela	June 21	S.S. Ecuador	June 28
S.S. Ecuador	July 19	S.S. Colombia	July 26

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S.S. Colusa	July 10	S.S. Santa Cruz	June

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MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW			Snipe	Br. gun-boat
WTW			Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
P & O B I	Oct. 12		Sel. Caboto	It. gun-boat
S P.	Dec. 21		Quiros	Am. gun-boat
I C	Feb. 11		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
K N D	Mar. 15		Palos	Am. gun-boat
I C	Mar. 17		Elcano	Am. gun-boat
I I I	Apr. 18		Brooklyn	Am. cruiser
I V I I	Apr. 30		Suma	Jap. gun-boat
M M B	May 4		D de Lagree	Fr. gun-boat
B N B	May 6		Cadmus	Br. gun-boat
S P.	May 7		Saga	Jap. gun-boat

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb.	12	— Japan	Yoko Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb.	15	— Bellingham, Wash.	J. Steedman	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar.	13	—	Misaki Maru	Br.	M.B.K.
Mar.	16	—	Mituku Mar	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Mar.	20	—	Marie Barnard	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Apr.	6	— Chinwangtao	Shinko Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Apr.	8	— Hongkong	Castlefield	Br.	W. & Co.
Apr.	22	— Hongkong	Kwongsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr.	22	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	26	—	Mongujy		
Apr.	27	— Hongkong	Kwangtee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	1	—	Chienan	Chi.	T. W. C.
May	1	— Japan	Fukuyo Maru	Jap.	
May	1	— Vladivostok	Carmarthenshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
May	1	— Tsingtao	Neuralia	Br.	M. M. & Co.
May	4	— Tsingtao	Shinsei Maru 10	Jap.	S. Yoko
May	6	— Liverpool etc.	Rhesus	Br.	B. & S.
May	7	— Japan	Pakling	Br.	B. & S.
May	7	— Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
May	7	— Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R. V. F.
May	7	— Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	7	— Hankow	Chinklang	Br.	B. & S.
May	8	— Hongkong	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M.M.
May	8	— Japan	Kienhsin	Chi.	W. & Co.
May	8	— Foochow	Ningshin	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
May	8	— River ports	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May	8	— River ports	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
May	8	— River ports	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May	8	— River ports	Tehhsing	Br.	H.O.S.S. Co.
May	8	— Tsingtau	Ieshin Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
May	8	—	Sansei Maru	Jap.	
May	8	— Japan	Nagasaki Maru	Jap.	Suzuki Co.
May	9	— Hankow	Tseangtah	Chi.	I.&E.L. Co.
May	9	— River Ports	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	9	— River Ports	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
May	9	— River Ports	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May	9	— Wuhu	Sanbashi Maru 5	Jap.	S.T. Co.
May	9	— Tsingtao	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
May	9	— Hongkong	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.

O. S. K.

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(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Marseilles and Antwerp).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*AMUR MARU	15,000	I. Hamada,	May 23	May 25
*ANDES MARU	15,000	K. Goko,	June 8	June 10

FOR MARSEILLES (Via Genoa).

INDO MARU	10,000	Y. Yendoh,		May 30 June 17

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*AFRICA MARU	20,000	H. Yamamoto,	May 26	May 27
*ARABIA MARU	15,000	T. Saito,	July 19	July 20

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
CANADA MARU	12,000	T. Bando,	May 28	May 29

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	May 15	May 17

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
KEELUNG MARU	3,000	Y. Fukami,	May 10	May 13

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209 Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai, O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

TENYO MARU ..... May 10, 1919
SHINYO MARU ..... May 26, 1919

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager,
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings,
Telephone, No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

*S.S. "NANKING" ..... JUNE 17th
S.S. "CHINA" ..... JULY 5th

*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI nor HONOLULU.

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NANKING" ..... JUNE 3rd
S.S. "CHINA" ..... JUNE 21st

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

F. C. CHARMAN.
Acting Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

	Tons		
SHIDZUOKA MARU....	12,500	Capt. R. Ozaki,	May 12
KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Segawa,	May 26

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 27
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. S. Koma,	July 23

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	May 13
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	May 23

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

OMI MARU	2,000	Capt. H. Kawai,	May 14
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	May 17
TAKESHIMA MARU ..	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	May 21
YAWATA MARU	7000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	May 24

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	June 8

FOR JAPAN

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Sekine,	May 18

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Jun. 3

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. C. Cope,	May 21
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	June 25
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamazaki,	July 23

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 8.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Mail 4.
20.35	8.35		0	dep. Peking arr.		19.50
23.45	11.12			arr. Tientsin-Central dep.		17.00
23.50	11.17		84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.		16.53
24.00	11.25			arr. Tientsin-East dep.		16.45
19.35			524	arr. Mukden dep.		

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line		Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East arr.	17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central dep.	16.55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55		dep.	Tientsin-Central arr.	16.31	15.20	19.45
13.08	16.00	15.30	78	dep.	Tsangchow dep.	13.05	11.28	15.28
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	dep.	Techow dep.	10.33	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr.	Tsinanfu dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	‡		220		‡			8.
6.00	23.25	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu arr.	7.56	5.10	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep.	Tsinanfu dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.38	318	arr.	Yenchowfu dep.	3.49	0.40	13.09
12.47	4.02	0.48		dep.	Yenchowfu arr.	3.39	0.02	12.58
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep.	Linchang dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu dep.	23.36	19.20	6.30
9.	‡		420		‡			10.
5.40	9.00	4.57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu arr.	23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.33		arr.	Pengpu dep.	19.53	14.55	15.20
11.51	13.20	8.40	523	dep.	Pengpu arr.	19.46	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep.	Chuchow dep.	16.48	10.50	3.27
20.08	18.55	13.00	631	arr.	Pukow dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

	N. Exp.	Exp.		Shanghai-Nanking Line		Exp.	N. Exp.
	23.00	14.30	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry arr.	14.15	6.50
	7.00	21.00	193	arr.	Shanghai-North dep.	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Taianfu Branch Line					Linchang-Taochuang Branch Line					
13.10	4.10	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.08	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.30	d. Linchang a.	6.22	15.50	21.00
14.03	5.09	a. Taianfu d.	11.15	23.00	22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Taochuang d.	5.15	14.48	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m.** on Friday

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in the Overland Route between the Far East and Europe.

Operating all Lines in South Manchuria and Chosen east of Mukden

Travellers and Tourists journeying between Tokyo and Peking should travel via the South Manchuria Railway, which runs from Fusan to Mukden and passes through magnificent scenery and furnishes the last link in the new st highway round the world. Only a short sea passage (about 10 hours), between Shimonoseki and Fusan. The ordinary daily trains between Fusan and Mukden have sleeping and dining accommodation.

This line connects at Mukden (the ancient capital of China) with the Peking-Mukden Line and the main line of the South Manchuria Railway, which connects the Trans-Siberian Route with the seaboard at Dairen, where there are several regular steamer services.

Owing to the suspension of the Express Train Service between Europe and the Orient, with no immediate prospect of its resumption, all the Express Trains have been discontinued until further notice.

Particulars and guide books free from the International Sleeping Car Co.'s Offices, Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son's Offices, the Japan Tourist Bureau Offices, or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Head Office: Dairen.

Branch Offices: Tokio, Seoul, Harbin, Kirin, Peking and Shanghai.

Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Cadaretta	Apr.	13
Tancred	Apr.	16
Satanta	Apr.	17
Astral	Apr.	18
China	Apr.	25
Ecuador	Apr.	27
For Tacoma		
Arabia Maru	Apr.	15
Manila Maru	Apr.	16
For Seattle		
Suwa Maru	May	9
For Vancouver		
Monteagle	Apr.	11
Bessie Dollar	Apr.	18
Melville Dollar	Apr.	24
For New York Via Panama		
Lowther Castle	Apr.	19
For London, etc.		
Cardiganshire	Apr.	13
Iyo Maru	Apr.	14
City of Bristol	Apr.	15
Laomedon	Apr.	17
Bassano	Apr.	18
Carnarvonshire	Apr.	19
Chifuku Maru	Apr.	24
Somedone Maru	Apr.	26
Nellore	Apr.	25
Atsuta Maru	Apr.	29
Peleus	May	3
Glengyle	May	4
Carmarthenshire	May	9
For Liverpool		
Pakling	Apr.	14
Telamon	Apr.	17
For Marseilles		
Luzon Maru	Apr.	13
For Odessa		
Mylie	Apr.	24
For Bombay		
Dunera	Apr.	10
Toyo Maru 2	Apr.	20
Hejan	Apr.	26
For Java		
Tjiliwong	May	9
For Saigon		
Balestrand	Apr.	13
For New Castle (Australia)		
Hwahting	Apr.	9

DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA — HONGKONG — SHANGHAI

to

VANCOUVER

Sailings For Vancouver

S.S. "MELVILLE DOLLAR" . . . . MAY 15
S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR" . . . . . JUNE 1

Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY

Union Building, Canton Road

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2303

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast K	Slow	Cattle & Goods	Local	Express K	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jiashih dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Soochow dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Langhua Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Langhua Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sunkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashi dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Jiaxing dep.	7.40	10.25	12.20	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yahsh dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Chapu dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast K	Slow	Local	Cattle and Goods	Express K	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.00	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Chapu dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yahsh dep.	....	....	8.41	10.21	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Jiaxing dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashi dep.	....	7.48	9.58	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sunkiang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Langhua Junction dep.	*8.15*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.03*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Langhua Junction dep.	....	10.38	11.38	14.03	....	17.18	18.20	....
Sinyard dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jiashih dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	11.00	12.06	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

E. Entwistle Cox.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Taishun	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Chenan	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
H'kong, S. Ports, A'tralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	†Paul Lecat	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
Hongkong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez	do	..	11.30	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Chenan	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
N'saki, V'tok, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	E. of Russia	..	15.00	..	..	..	14.00
Moji, V'tok, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	E. of Russia	..	..	14.00	..	..	13.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe,	E. of Russia	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
Chefoo	Hsinfung	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Amoy and Swatow	Chinkiang	22.00	17.00	..	..	..	22.00
Hankow	Woosung	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Tungchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Monday, May 12.							
Japan & America, via N'saki	Yamashiro M.	..	..	..	..	$20.00	19.30
Europe via Hongkong	Shidzuoka M.	..	..	..	..	c16.00	15.30
Hongkong	Shidzuoka M.	..	15.30	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, A'tralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	Shidzuoka M.	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
Japan Ports	Yamashiro M.	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Japan Ports	Yamashiro M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Tuesday, May 13.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shuntien	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Koonshing	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonshing	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, May 14.							
Swatow and Hongkong	Hopsang	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Hopsang	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Thursday, May 15.							
Amoy and Hongkong	Suiyang	..	10.00	..	..	..	..

*Parcel only

† Ordinary and registered articles will be closed at the French Post Office at 12 noon and parcel posts at noon on May 8.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
C Letters and boxes with declared value 3:30 p.m.; parcel post and money orders 3 p.m.
D Money order and parcel post 11 a.m.
E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsinan, Tientsin, Petking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S.N.R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S.N.R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Kwangse will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai tomorrow.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen yesterday and will leave for the same port this morning at eight o'clock.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia left Hongkong for Shanghai at noon on Thursday and is due at Woosung this morning at nine o'clock. The tender with inward passengers and mails may be expected to reach the Customs Jetty at 12:30 p.m. The Russia sails for Vancouver via Japan ports, Vladivostok and Victoria, B.C. the same afternoon and the tender Alexandra with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at four o'clock.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru left For Seattle and ports yesterday morning.

The R.V.F. s.s. Sishan left for Vladivostok and Nagasaki yesterday afternoon.

The M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat will leave for Marseilles and ports this afternoon and the tender Whangpoo with passengers and mails will leave the French Mail Jetty at 2.30 o'clock.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru (Shanghai-Yokohama Line) left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday and may be expected to arrive at Wayside Wharf about six o'clock this morning.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka Maru (European Line) left Moji for Shanghai on Thursday and is due at upper buoy about nine o'clock this morning. The tender with inward passengers may be expected to reach the Customs Jetty an hour later. The Shidzuoka sails for London via Hongkong and ports on Monday and the tender with outward passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at five o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru (Shanghai-Osaka Line) left Moji for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive tomorrow.

The T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru arrived at Woosung last night and will leave for San Francisco this afternoon. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at elven o'clock in the morning.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Bauld.
Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. Alexander.
Per C.N. s.s. Chenan from Tsingtau: Miss Robertson, Messrs. H. W. Robertson, Edkein, Strander.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru for Japan: Messrs. D. M. Graham, McCrae, Iiri, Hayabusa, Miyajima, Murata, Harada, Hattori, Mr. and Mrs. Ri and child, Mr. and Mrs. Yamamura, Mrs. Yamamoto, Mr. and Mrs. Tomita.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per R.M.S. E. of Russia ..May 10

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yshiro M. May 12

For Europe
Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat May 10

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kishima M. May 14

AT THE APOLLO TONIGHT, MAY 10th and 11th

Wm. Fox presents

THEDA BARA

The Vampire of the Screen

IN A SIX-PART SUPER FEATURE

"INFIDELITY"

You all know this great artiste who has made such a hit with our audiences

SEE HER IN THIS WONDER FILM

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE

King Emmanuel in Trieste

TOTO

in

"The Great Water Peril"

The happy Pathe Comedian at his best

Matinee, Today at 4 p.m.
RITA JOLIVET
in
"Lest We Forget"

Matinee, Tomorrow at 3.30 p.m.
"HANDS UP"
Episode 9.—"A Leap Through Space"
" 10.—"The Sun Message"

AT THE Olympic Theatre

LAST NIGHT

TONIGHT

May 10th, 1919

"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY"

TEN REELS

On Sunday and Monday, May 11th and 12th

"A THOUSAND DOLLAR HUSBAND"

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Special Programme Triangle Plays.

Saturday, and Sunday, 10th and 11th May

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"MAID MAD"

Triangle Keystone Comedy

Two Parts

A Gale of Laughter

Box Seat 50 Cents.
Dress Circle 40 Cents.

Matinee Today

"The Count of Monte Cristo"

and

"The Million Dollar Mystery"

Matinee Tomorrow

"Triangle Plays"

Notables Attend Exercises Marking The Opening Of New Highway To Woosung

Tablet Is Unveiled By General Lu Yung-hsian And History Of Undertaking Is Told By Tsao Yu-chen Who Directed Work

More than 200 persons, including Chinese and Consular officials and representatives of the Customs Service, the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, Public Works Departments of the International Settlement and French Concession and of the railway administrations were present at the official opening yesterday afternoon of the Chun Koong Road to Woosung.

The ceremony was held at the Naval Hospital at Chang Hua Pang, Woosung. The entire length of the 30-li road was lined at hundred-yard intervals with the national colors while the scene of the official inauguration was profusely and colorfully decorated with lanterns, bunting and the five-barred flag.

The ceremony opened with the unveiling of a tall tablet by General Lu Yung-hsian, the local Defense Commissioner, who was chiefly responsible for the construction of the highway. The inscriptions on the tablet was composed by Mr. Tsao Yu-chen, Director of Public Works for Northern Shanghai, who supervised the building of the road, and was written in the penmanship of Mr. Shen Pao-chang, the Shanghai City Magistrate. It commemorates the effort of the troops who rushed the completion of the work in spite of the winter and the rainy season and voiced the hope that this would be the forerunner of many a new highways in China.

Addresses Delivered

Speeches were then made inside the spacious hall of the hospital by General Lu Yung-hsian, Mr. Yang Tcheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. H. van Heidenstam, Chief Engineer of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, Mr. N. T. Yang, secretary to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, interpreted the speeches.

After the speeches, a group picture was taken and the assembly adjourned to the dining hall for a cold buffet luncheon. Mr. Thomas Sammons, Consul-General for the United States, proposed the health of General Lu and the latter in turn proposed the health of those present and thanked them for their interest.

Among others present at the function were Mr. D. Siffert, Belgian Consul-General; M. Wilden and M.M. de la Prade and David Rhein of the French Consulate-General; United States Consul R. P. Tenney, Chancellor K. Hayashide of the Japanese Consulate-General; Mr. J. H. de Reus, Consul-General for the Netherlands; Mr. J. H. A. Verbruggen, Belgian Vice-Consul; Mr. P. B. Tissot-Dupont, Municipal Engineer of the French Concession; Mr. C. Hurper, Acting Engineer of the Municipal Public Works Department of the International Settlement; Mr. T. S. K. Loh, former Judge of the Shanghai District Court; Magistrate Shen Pao-chang, of the Shanghai City; Magistrate Nieh, of the French Mixed Court, and Mr. Wang Kung-ting, Taoyin of Shanghai.

The entire history of the road and the details of the work was set out in Mr. Tsao's speech, which follow:

History Of Road

"The Chun Koong Road, formerly known as E Chow Tang Road, is, as its new name implies, the work of the soldiers of General Lu Yung-hsian. Some three years ago, it was proposed to construct this road by government troops, but the scheme was not adopted. Today, however, the road has been finally completed. But this is not due to my efforts, but to those of General Lu and it is mainly due to his enterprise that the work was undertaken. General Lu's maxim was where there is a will there is a way and before commencing the operation of the work he assured me that there would be no trouble in securing the necessary funds.

"Having this in mind, I suggested to General Lu that he might provide some 1,800 troops to undertake the task of building this road. During the time when the work was in progress, many difficulties had to be encountered. A great deal of rainy weather impeded operations and the officers in charge as well as the men, who have put in a considerable amount of hard work are, therefore, to be compliminted upon their splendid achievement.

"During last November, the road was built from the starting point in Yangtszepoo to Chang Hua Pang. The portion from Chang Hua Pang to Wen Tsao Pang was started in December with about 200 men, who faced the cold and rainy season, which rendered the transport of material very difficult. This latter portion was completed in April. Although less than a year has passed since the project was first started, only six months work has actually been permissible. It is therefore surprising to find that the road has been completed in such short time, which is indeed creditable. I have inspected the work together with experienced civil engineers and found that the new road is as solid as the old one. The present width of the road is 40 feet and its length is 40,000 feet. It is 20 feet above the water level in Woosung. There are two large concrete bridges constructed over two creeks. As I had no knowledge of bridge construction, I sought the assistance of two noted engineers, Mr. von Heidenstam and Mr. Johnssen, and for their able advice and assistance in this connection, I am much indebted.

Cost Of Highway

"The expense which includes the cost of the bridges, straw huts, cinderg, tools and implements and the provisions for the troops engaged in the work amounts to less than $100,000. Funds for these expenses had to be raised from time to time. The Whangpoo Conservancy Board and Mr. Chien of the Nanyang Brother Tobacco Co., are responsible in no small measure for the existence of this public highway. The former contributing Tls. 20,000 and the latter, $5,000 towards the total cost. The balance was raised from time to time from other sources with the help of Mr. Shen Pao-chang, the City Magistrate.

"Appreciation is due to the local gentry and my friendly colleagues. Without their splendid support, I could not have secured such successful results.

"The question of lighting and policing this road are matters of great importance," Mr. Tsao concluded, "and I shall be glad to receive suggestions in this connection. I am afraid my account of this work is rather brief, but I trust you will excuse my inability to give in a short speech a more detailed description."

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